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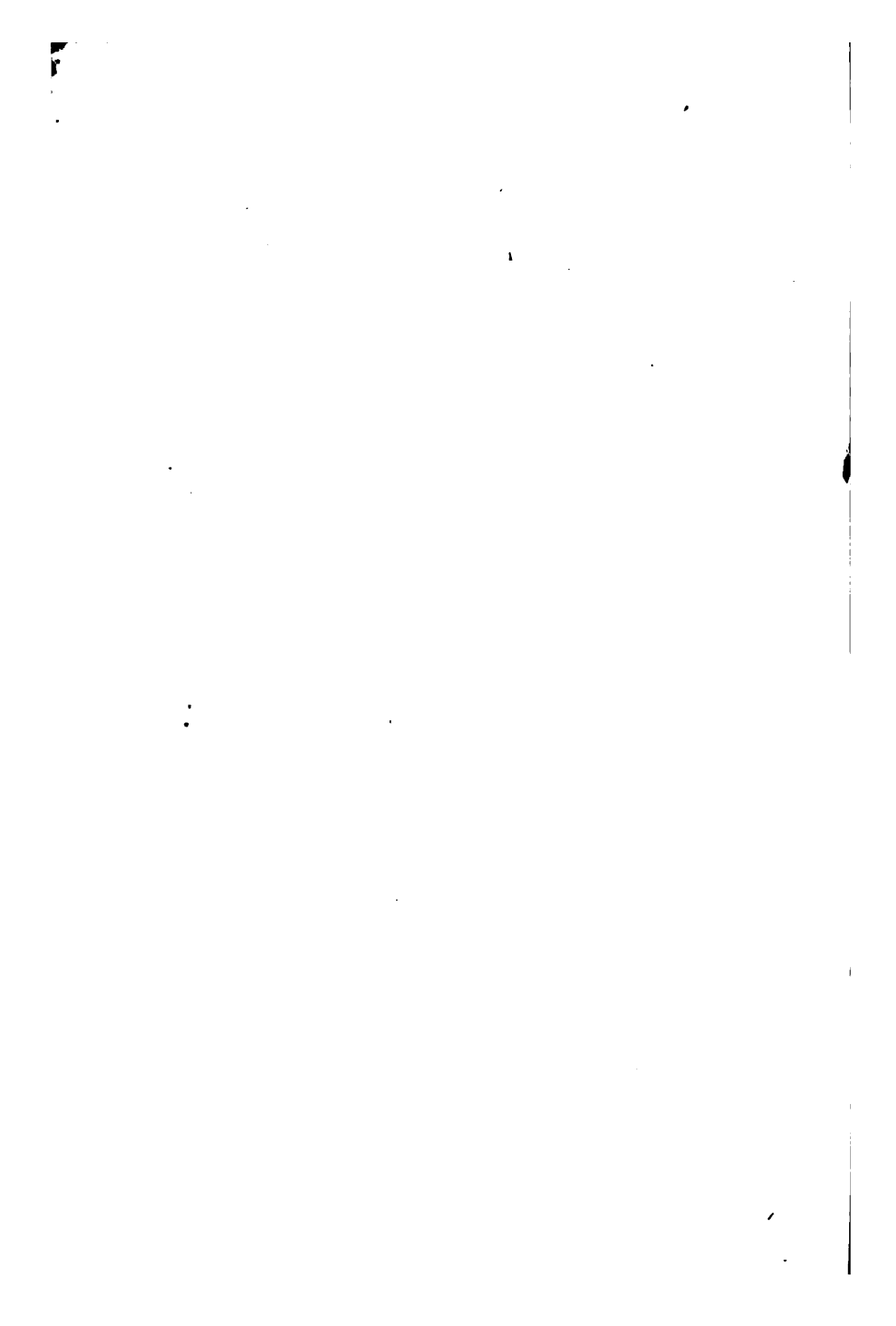
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EXERCISES

IN

LATIN ETYMOLOGY;

ADAPTED TO

ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S

LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY

E. A. ANDREWS, LL.D.

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P R E F A C E .

Among those principles relating to education, which are sanctioned alike by reason and experience, few, probably, are better established, than the expediency of fully illustrating general rules by means of particular examples. To minds of every class, but especially to those of the young, abstract principles, while unexplained by examples, have a character of vagueness alike unsatisfactory to the understanding and unfitted to retain their hold upon the memory. Particular examples, on the contrary, are easily comprehended and remembered, but are of little practical value, till they suggest the general principle, under which they are to be arranged.

To establish general principles in the student's mind, two opposite courses of instruction have been pursued; the one known as the synthetical method, the other as the analytical. By the former, a principle is first enunciated, and subsequently illustrated by individual instances. By the latter, the student is led through single examples, until he arrives at the general principle. The one, therefore, begins, where the other ends; and ends, where the other begins. Each of these methods, it is well known, has its advocates, and this is not less true in regard to instruction in language, than in other departments of education. Without presuming to hazard an opinion respecting the relative advantages of these two methods, we may perhaps be permitted to remark, that the synthetical method has some-

times suffered from the inadvertence of its professed friends, who have too often rested in the enunciation of principles, without sufficiently providing for their adequate illustration by means of appropriate exercises.

A conviction of this fact led the author of this small work, many years since, to prepare a book of "Latin Exercises," adapted to the illustration of each division of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. That volume was arranged in such a manner as to be used with convenience from the time when the student commenced the study of the Grammar; and, in connection with the "Questions" adapted to the same Grammar, was designed so to illustrate its leading principles, as to leave no doubt concerning their true intent and proper application. It is in such connection that those works have been generally used in the best schools of New England, and in this way only can the true value of either work be fairly estimated.

At a later period than the one last referred to, and in further prosecution of the author's design, he prepared a small volume, which he called his "First Latin Book," in which, in successive lessons, he presented the rules of the Latin grammar with exercises designed to illustrate and to fix them permanently in the student's memory. This latter work, which was intended more particularly for the use of those academies and high schools, in which the study of the Latin language is pursued to a limited extent only, and as a necessary part of a good English education, has received the favorable attention of many practical teachers, and of several eminent scholars, into whose hands it has fallen.

In pursuance of the same purpose, which led to the preparation of his Latin Exercises and First Latin Book, the author has been induced, by the friendly suggestion of a classical teacher of much experience, to prepare these few pages for the special accommodation of those students, who make use of Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar at the commencement of their Latin studies. To these, and especially to the younger members of the classes, the constant use of a large book of exercises during the many months in which they are mastering

the principles of Latin Etymology, is attended with considerable inconvenience, while the possession of a small manual will, it is hoped, facilitate the study of their daily lessons, without reminding them continually how much remains for them to do. It may be added, that the etymological exercises contained in the larger work are less copious, and are confined to fewer topics, than those which are comprised in this manual.

As this work is designed to be used in connection with the study of the etymological part of the Grammar, it has received the name of "Etymological Exercises," though it must be confessed, that, in strict propriety, every change in the termination of a word has ultimate reference to its proposed use in the construction of a sentence.

In the exercises on the verbs contained in the first part of this work, it would have been easy to substitute nouns as nominatives, instead of the perpetual "he, she, it" and "they;" but it would have been a departure from the general plan of the work, and would have tended to confound unnecessarily the departments of etymology and syntax. In its present form the nominatives *ego, tu, nos, vos, ille, illi*, etc., as in the verbal paradigms, are considered as implied in the forms of the verbs, and, consequently, in preparing the lessons they can be entirely omitted.

To the exercises are subjoined an English-Latin and a Latin-English Vocabulary, containing such words in each language, as the student will have occasion to employ in preparing his exercises. Many of the Latin words in these Vocabularies are irregular, but as their irregularities are explained under the appropriate heads in the Grammar, such explanations have been generally omitted in the Vocabularies, lest they should seem to diminish the motives of the student to a faithful study of every part of his Grammar. In his Vocabulary, for example, the student will find that *sto* is a neuter verb of the first conjugation; but if a knowledge of this fact should lead him, without further search, to form for it a regular perfect, he may chance to find that other members of his class have surpassed

him in diligence. By the use of the Vocabularies the teacher will find it easy, on occasion, to prepare other exercises, and to diversify their character to almost any extent.

The designed connection of these Exercises with the Grammar, and the mode in which they were intended to be used, will sufficiently appear by means of the directions and the grammatical references embodied in the work.

E. A. A.

New Britain, Conn., Oct. 1855.

ETYMOLOGICAL EXERCISES.

Part I.

N O U N S .

Grammar § 26.

DIRECTIONS.—In regard to each of the following English sentences the teacher will ask, 1st. What words in this sentence are nouns? 2d. Why is this word (naming it) a noun? The answer to the second question will be found in the definition of a noun contained in the 26th Section of the Grammar.

Dido founded Carthage.
Neptune is the god of the sea.
Care follows wealth.
Hope cheers the husbandmen.
Virtue is its own reward.

CLASSIFICATION OF NOUNS.

DIRECTIONS.—The questions in regard to each Latin word in the following table are, 1st. What kind of noun is it? 2d. Why is it a proper, a common, a collective, an abstract, or a material noun? The respective definitions of each of these classes of nouns will afford the proper answer to the second question.

Roma, <i>Rome</i> .	Necessitas, <i>necessity</i> .
Aurum, <i>gold</i> .	Sicilia, <i>Sicily</i> .
Fluvius, <i>a river</i> .	Formido, <i>fear</i> .
Nox, <i>night</i> .	Ignavia, <i>slloth</i> .
Gladius, <i>a sword</i> .	Athènes, <i>Athens</i> .
Apenninus, <i>the Apennines</i> .	Senātus, <i>the Senate</i> .
Poëma, <i>a poem</i> .	Æs, <i>brass</i> .

Panis, <i>bread.</i>	Panis, <i>a loaf.</i>
Glacies, <i>ice.</i>	Océanus, <i>the ocean.</i>
Fides, <i>faith.</i>	Aqua, <i>water.</i>
Oleum, <i>oil.</i>	Concilium, <i>an assembly.</i>
Caseus, <i>cheese.</i>	Caseus, <i>a cheese.</i>
Piëtas, <i>piety.</i>	Mel, <i>honey.</i>
Horatius, <i>Horace.</i>	Magister, <i>a master.</i>
Triticum, <i>wheat.</i>	Plebs, <i>the common people.</i>
Justitia, <i>justice.</i>	Ætas, <i>an age.</i>
Vinum, <i>wine.</i>	Malum, <i>an evil.</i>
Marcus, <i>Marcus.</i>	Tibëris, <i>the Tiber.</i>

GENDER OF NOUNS.

Grammar § 27.

DIRECTIONS.—The questions in regard to each of the following nouns are, first, "Is its gender *natural* or *grammatical*?" Secondly, "Why?" The answers to these questions will be found in this section of the Grammar.

Diána, <i>f., Diana.</i>	Romulus, <i>m., Romulus.</i>
Clypeus, <i>m., a shield.</i>	Puella, <i>f., a girl.</i>
Aurum, <i>n., gold.</i>	Nox, <i>f., night.</i>
Puer, <i>m., a boy.</i>	Panis, <i>m., bread.</i>
Glacies, <i>f. cs.</i>	Fluvius, <i>m., a river.</i>
Poëma, <i>n., a poem.</i>	Flumen, <i>n., a river.</i>
Pater, <i>m., a father.</i>	Filia, <i>f., a daughter.</i>
Caseus, <i>m., cheese.</i>	Sicilia, <i>f., Sicily.</i>

Grammar §§ 28—30.

DIRECTIONS.—The questions in regard to each of the following nouns are, 1st. "What is its gender?" 2d. "Why?" The general rules of gender in these sections will suggest the proper answers.

Horatius, <i>Horace.</i>	Helëna, <i>Helen.</i>
Mater, <i>a mother.</i>	Roma, <i>Rome.</i>
Hispania, <i>Spain.</i>	Auster, <i>the South-wind.</i>
Conjux, <i>a spouse.</i>	Parëns, <i>a parent.</i>
Pirus, <i>a pear-tree.</i>	Aprilis, <i>April.</i>
Tibëris, <i>the Tiber.</i>	Nardus, <i>spikenard.</i>
Ægyptus, <i>Egypt.</i>	Rhodus, <i>Rhodes.</i>
Nemo, <i>nobody.</i>	Aper, <i>a wild-boar.</i>

DECLENSIONS.

Grammar § 38.

DIRECTIONS.—The following table contains the nominative and genitive singular of certain Latin nouns, whose gender the

student is to determine by the principles contained in the 38th section. The questions are, 1st. "What is the gender of *cura*, etc.?" 2d. "Why?"

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	
<i>Cura</i> ,	<i>curæ</i> ,	<i>care.</i>
<i>Puer</i> ,	<i>puëri</i> ,	<i>a boy.</i>
<i>Turris</i> ,	<i>turris</i> ,	<i>a tower.</i>
<i>Ara</i> ,	<i>aræ</i> ,	<i>an altar.</i>
<i>Clypeus</i> ,	<i>clypei</i> ,	<i>a shield.</i>
<i>Facies</i> ,	<i>faciëi</i> ,	<i>a face.</i>
<i>Glacies</i> ,	<i>glaciëi</i> ,	<i>ice.</i>
<i>Antrum</i> ,	<i>antri</i> ,	<i>a cave.</i>
<i>Arbos</i> ,	<i>arbôris</i> ,	<i>a tree.</i>
<i>Fructus</i> ,	<i>fructûs</i> ,	<i>fruit.</i>
<i>Res</i> ,	<i>rei</i> ,	<i>a thing.</i>
<i>Pater</i> ,	<i>patris</i> ,	<i>a father.</i>
<i>Latus</i> ,	<i>latëris</i> ,	<i>a side.</i>
<i>Vir</i> ,	<i>viri</i> ,	<i>a man.</i>
<i>Lapis</i> ,	<i>lapîdis</i> ,	<i>a stone.</i>
<i>Quercus</i> ,	<i>quercûs</i> ,	<i>an oak.</i>
<i>Currus</i> ,	<i>currûs</i> ,	<i>a chariot.</i>
<i>Hortus</i> ,	<i>horti</i> ,	<i>a garden.</i>
<i>Ænëas</i> ,	<i>Ænëæ</i> ,	<i>Æneas.</i>
<i>Alexander</i> ,	<i>Alexandri</i> ,	<i>Alexander.</i>

TERMINATIONS OF NOUNS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Grammar §§ 39 and 41.

What are the terminations of the several cases of Latin nouns of the 1st declension, in the singular number?—in the plural? What is the termination of the nominative singular?—of the nominative plural?—of the gen. sing.?—of the gen. plur.?—of the dat. sing.?—of the dat. plur.?—of the acc. sing.?—of the acc. plur.?—of the voc. sing.?—of the voc. plur.?—of the abl. sing.?—of the abl. plural?

What cases in the singular end in *a*?—in *æ*? What case in *am*? What cases in the plural end in *æ*?—in *is*? What case in *arum*?—in *as*? What cases end in *m*?—in *s*?

CLASSIFIED DECLENSION.

Decline *musa*, naming together, in each number, those cases that have the same termination; thus:

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. and Voc.</i>	<i>musâ</i> ,	<i>Nom. and Voc.</i>	<i>musæ</i> ,
<i>Gen. and Dat.</i>	<i>musæ</i> ,	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>musârûm</i> ,
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>musam</i> ,	<i>Dat. and Abl.</i>	<i>musis</i> ,
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>musâ</i> ;	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>musas</i> .

Decline in like manner

Aula, *a hall.*
Cura, *care.*
Galea, *a helmet.*
Dea, *a goddess.*

Insula, *an island.*
Littera, *a letter.*
Machina, *a machine.*
Filia, *a daughter.*

SECOND DECLENSION.

Grammar §§ 39 and 46-53.

What are the terminations of masculine Latin nouns of the 2d declension in the nominative sing.? What is the termination of neuter Latin nouns of the 2d declension in the nominative singular? Give the terminations in the singular number of the several cases of masculines of the 2d declension in *us*.—of nouns of the 2d declension in *er*.—of all masculines of this declension in the plural. How are feminines in *us* declined?

Give the terminations of neuters of the 2d declension in the several cases of the singular.—of the plural.

What cases of neuters of the 2d declension have the same terminations as masculines? What cases of neuters of the 2d declension have different terminations from those of masculines?

In what class of nouns of the 2d decl. is the voc. sing. unlike the nom.? What cases of the 2d decl. always end in *o*?—in *s*?

What three cases of neuters end alike in the singular?—in the plural? How in the 2d declension do these cases end in the singular? What three words are excepted? How do these cases end in the plural?

Give the classified declension of each of the following nouns.

Domina, *a lord.*
Gener, *a son-in-law.*
Ager, *a field.*
Regnum, *a kingdom.*
Pelagus, *the sea.* in sing. § 51.
Filius, *a son.* § 52.

Animus, *the mind.*
Puer, *a boy.*
Liber, *a book.*
Exemplum, *an example.*
Vir, *a man.* § 48.
Deus, *a god.*

THIRD DECLENSION.

MASCULINES.

Grammar §§ 58-61.

What terminations of nouns of the 3d declension are masculine? See Gr. § 58. Or the following answer from the First Latin Book may be given: viz.

Nouns in *e r, o r, o,*
(Excepting *i o, do, and go,*)
With nouns in *os* and *us,*

And *es*, if it increase,*
Ex and *n* (excepting *men*,)
 With *dens* and *fons*,
 And *mons* and *pons*,
 Are to be counted masculine.

* *i. e.* if the genitive has more syllables than the nominative.

DIRECTIONS.—The following table contains both regular and irregular nouns in *o*, *er*, etc. The student will find, in the sections of the Grammar referred to, the answers to the questions, "Of what gender is *sermo*," etc.? and "Why?"

Sermo, <i>speech</i> .	Dolor, <i>pain</i> .
Flos, <i>a flower</i> .	Carcer, <i>a prison</i> .
Pes, <i>a foot</i> .	Ratio, <i>reason</i> .
Arundo, <i>a reed</i> .	Imāgo, <i>an image</i> .
Comēdo, <i>a glutton</i> .	Cupido, <i>desire</i> .
Caro, <i>flesh</i> .	Lintor, <i>a boat</i> .
Iter, <i>a journey</i> .	Ver, <i>the spring</i> .
Æquor, <i>the sea</i> .	Cor, <i>the heart</i> .
Merces, <i>ēdis</i> , <i>a reward</i> .	Quies, <i>ētis</i> , <i>rest</i> .
Obses, <i>a hostage</i> .	Arbor, <i>a tree</i> .
Os, <i>oris</i> , <i>the mouth</i> .	Os, <i>ossis</i> , <i>a bone</i> .

FEMININES.

Grammar §§ 62–65.

What terminations of nouns of the 3d declension are feminine?
 See Gr. § 62. Or the following lines can be repeated; viz.

Nouns, not increasing, in *e s*,
Us (*ūris*, *ūdis**) *x*, *as*, *is*,
 In *s* impure,† *ys*, *aus*, *i o*,
 Are feminine—with *do* and *go*.

* *i. e.* having *ūris* or *ūdis* in the genitive.

† *i. e.* following a consonant.

DIRECTIONS.—The following, like the preceding table, contains both regular and irregular nouns. The questions are the same as in the preceding table.

As, <i>a piece of money</i> .	Ætas, <i>an age</i> .
Vas, <i>vasis</i> , <i>a vessel</i> .	Vates, <i>a prophet</i> .
Nubes, <i>a cloud</i> .	Crinis, <i>the hair</i> .
Dens, <i>a tooth</i> .	Pons, <i>a bridge</i> .
Thorax, <i>a breastplate</i> .	Calix, <i>a cup</i> .
Pax, <i>peace</i> .	Trabs, <i>a beam</i> .
Avis, <i>a bird</i> .	Chlamys, <i>a cloak</i> .

What terminations of nouns of the 3d declension are neuter ?
See Gr. § 66. Or the following lines can be repeated : viz.

Nouns neuter end in *a* and *e*,
In *i* and *y*, in *l* and *c* ;
In *us*, *ar*, *ur*, in *men* and *t*.

DIRECTIONS.—The same questions are to be proposed respecting the nouns in this table as in the tables relating to masculines and feminines.

Diadēma, <i>a crown.</i>	Rete, <i>a net.</i>
Vectūgal, <i>revenue.</i>	Sol, <i>the sun.</i>
Sal, <i>salt.</i>	Flumen, <i>a river.</i>
Canon, <i>a rule.</i>	Caput, <i>the head.</i>
Turtur, <i>a turtle dove.</i>	Calcar, <i>a spur.</i>
Pectus, <i>the breast.</i>	Lepus, <i>a hare.</i>
Juventus, <i>youth.</i>	Tellus, <i>the earth.</i>
Grus, <i>a crane.</i>	Sus, <i>a swine.</i>

FORMATION OF THE GENITIVE.

Grammar §§ 68–78.

DIRECTIONS.—The questions respecting the following nouns are, “What is the genitive ? By what rule ?”

Poēma, <i>a poem.</i>	Sermo, <i>speech.</i>
Sedile, <i>a seat.</i>	Arundo, <i>a reed.</i>
Imāgo, <i>an image.</i>	Caro, <i>flesh.</i>
Animal, <i>an animal.</i>	Canon, <i>a rule.</i>
Carcer, <i>a prison.</i>	Mel, <i>honey.</i>
Flumen, <i>a river.</i>	Mater, <i>a mother.</i>
Far, <i>corn.</i>	Robur, <i>strength.</i>
Piētas, <i>piety.</i>	Vas, <i>a vase.</i>
Ales, <i>a bird.</i>	Aries, <i>a ram.</i>
Obses, <i>a hostage.</i>	Pes, <i>a foot.</i>
Avis, <i>a bird.</i>	Lapis, <i>a stone.</i>
Honores, <i>honors.</i>	Nepos, <i>a grandchild.</i>
Bos, <i>an ox.</i>	Frigus, <i>cold.</i>
Incus, <i>an anvil.</i>	Trabs, <i>a beam.</i>
Part, <i>a part.</i>	Caput, <i>the head.</i>
Vox, <i>the voice.</i>	Grex, <i>a flock.</i>
Pollex, <i>the thumb.</i>	Senex, <i>an old man.</i>

TERMINATIONS OF CASES.

Grammar § 39 and 57.

What is the termination of the nom., acc., and voc. plural of masculines and feminines of the 3d declension ?—of the gen. sing. of all nouns of the 3d declension ?—of the gen. plur. ?—

of the dat. sing.?—of the dat. plur.?—of the abl. sing.?—of the abl. plur.?—of the nom., acc., and voc. plur. of neuter nouns of the 3d declension?

What two cases of all nouns of the 3d declension and singular number are alike? What three cases of all neuter nouns are alike in the singular? What three cases of all nouns of the 3d declension are alike in the plural? What two other cases are alike in the plural? What is the termination of these two cases? What case in the singular number of masculines and feminines of the 3d declension ends in *m*?—in *i*?—in *e* or *i*? Where, in the plural of masculines and feminines of the 3d declension, is the termination *es* found? How do the same cases end in neuters? In what cases of the plural of neuters of the 3d declension is *s* final found? In what case of the plural of masculines and feminines is final *s* not found?

Give the classified declension of

Honos, <i>m.</i>	Sermo, <i>m.</i>
Rupes, <i>f.</i>	Ars, <i>f.</i>
Sedile, <i>n.</i>	Carmen, <i>n.</i>
Nox, <i>f.</i>	Iter, <i>n.</i>

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Grammar §§ 87—89.

What is the termination of the nom. and voc. singular of masculines and feminines of the 4th declension?—of the nom., acc., and voc. plural?—of the dat. singular?—of the dat. plural?—of the abl. sing.?—of the abl. plural?—of the gen. singular of all nouns of the 4th declension?—of the gen. plural?—of the nom. singular of neuter nouns of the 4th declension?—of their nom., acc., and voc. plural? What cases of neuter nouns of the 4th declension are like the nom. singular?

Give the classified declension of *fructus*—of *manus*—of *cornu*—of *artus*—of *pecu*—of *portus*—of *veru*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Grammar § 90.

What are the terminations of the several cases of nouns of the 5th declension in the sing.?—in the plur.?—of the nom. and voc. singular?—of the nom., acc., and voc. plural?—of the gen. singular?—of the gen. plural?—of the dat. singular?—of the dat. plural?—of the abl. singular?—of the abl. plural?

Give the classified declension of *res*—of *dies*.

Which of the declensions contain no neuter nouns? What three cases of neuters are alike? What is the termination of these cases in the plural? What is the termination of the acc. sing. in the 1st declension?—of masculines and feminines of the 2d declension?—of the 3d?—of the 4th?—of nouns of the 5th? What is the termination of the dat. and abl. plural of the 1st and 2d declensions?—of the 3d?—of the 4th?—of the 5th?—of the gen. plural of the 1st?—of the 2d?—of the 3d?—of the 4th?—of the 5th?—of the acc. plural of the 1st?—of masculines and feminines of the 2d?—of the 3d?—of the 4th?—of the 5th?

ROOTS OF NOUNS.

Grammar § 40. *Rem.* 10.

Give the grammatical root of each of the following nouns :

Aula.	Cura.	Galea.	Insula.
Lit̃era.	Luscinia.	Machina.	Penna.
Sagitta.	Stella.	Toga.	Via.
Animus.	Clypeus.	Corvus.	Gladus.
Puer.	Socer.	Aper.	Faber.
Antrum.	Bellum.	Negotium.	Saxum.
<i>Gen.</i>			
Poëma,	poem̃atis.	Aquila,	aquilōnis.
Stemma,	stemm̃atis.	Regio,	regiōnis.
Ancile,	ancilis.	Ferrūgo,	ferrug̃inis.
Formido,	formid̃inis.	Homo,	hom̃inis.
Caro,	carnis.	Animal,	anim̃alis.
Titan,	Tit̃anis.	Carcer,	carc̃eris.
Mel,	mellis.	Agmen,	agm̃inis.
Tibicen,	tibic̃inis.	Frater,	frat̃is.
Crater,	crat̃eris.	Far,	farr̃is.
Hepar,	hepat̃is.	Cor,	cord̃is.
Ebur,	ebor̃is.	Piet̃as,	piet̃atis.
Mas,	maris.	Ales,	all̃is.
Clades,	cladis.	Comes,	com̃itis.
Lebes,	leb̃etis.	Miles,	mill̃is.
Seges,	seg̃etis.	Obses,	obeld̃is.
Ceres,	Cer̃eris.	Classis,	class̃is.
Cuspis,	cusp̃idis.	Sanguis,	sangũinis.
Lis,	lit̃is.	Mos,	mor̃is.
Custos,	custod̃is.	Bos,	bovis.
Fœdus,	fœder̃is.	Corpus,	corp̃oris.
Palus,	palud̃is.	Virtus,	virtut̃is.
Jus,	jur̃is.	Laus,	laud̃is.
Stirps,	stirp̃is.	Dens,	dent̃is.
Forceps,	forcip̃is.	Frons,	front̃is.
Frons,	frond̃is.	Auceps,	aucup̃is.
Cornix,	cornic̃is.	Conjux,	conjūg̃is.
Lex,	leg̃is.	Senex,	sent̃is.
Nix,	niṽis.	Nox,	noct̃is.

Cantus.	Currus.	Exercitus.	Veru.
Fides.	Spes.	Facies.	Res.

EXERCISES UPON EACH DECLENSION.

Put each of the following nouns into the case annexed to it:
viz.

Aula,	<i>dat. sing.</i>	Lit̃ra,	<i>acc. plur.</i>
Cura,	<i>gen. plur.</i>	Luscinia,	<i>abl. sing.</i>
Galea,	<i>acc. sing.</i>	Machina,	<i>nom. plur.</i>
Iusula,	<i>abl. plur.</i>	Penna,	<i>gen. sing.</i>
Sagitta,	<i>voc. plur.</i>	Toga,	<i>voc. sing.</i>
Animus,	<i>nom. plur.</i>	Clypeus,	<i>voc. sing.</i>
Corvus,	<i>abl. sing.</i>	Focus,	<i>acc. sing.</i>
Gladus,	<i>gen. plur.</i>	Lucus,	<i>acc. plur.</i>
Num̃erus,	<i>dat. plur.</i>	Oceānus,	<i>dat. sing.</i>
Trochus,	<i>dat. sing.</i>	Tullius,	<i>voc. sing.</i>
Puer,	<i>abl. sing.</i>	Lucifer,	<i>acc. sing.</i>
Socer,	<i>gen. plur.</i>	Aper,	<i>acc. plur.</i>
Auster,	<i>dat. sing.</i>	Faber,	<i>nom. plur.</i>
Liber,	<i>abl. plur.</i>	Magister,	<i>voc. sing.</i>
Onāger,	<i>dat. plur.</i>	Teucer,	<i>abl. sing.</i>
Antrum,	<i>acc. sing.</i>	Atrium,	<i>nom. plur.</i>
Bellum,	<i>acc. plur.</i>	Exemplum,	<i>abl. plur.</i>
Negotium,	<i>dat. sing.</i>	Saxum,	<i>gen. plur.</i>
Poēma,	<i>abl. sing.</i>	Schema,	<i>nom. plur.</i>
Stemma,	<i>gen. plur.</i>	Epigramma,	<i>gen. sing.</i>
Ancle,	<i>dat. sing.</i>	Rete,	<i>gen. plur.</i>
Mantile,	<i>abl. sing.</i>	Oville,	<i>acc. plur.</i>
Aquillo,	<i>gen. sing.</i>	Bubo,	<i>acc. sing.</i>
Regio,	<i>acc. plur.</i>	Oratio,	<i>nom. plur.</i>
Ratio,	<i>gen. plur.</i>	Latro,	<i>abl. sing.</i>
Ferrūgo,	<i>dat. sing.</i>	Formido,	<i>acc. plur.</i>
Grando,	<i>gen. sing.</i>	Origo,	<i>gen. plur.</i>
Virgo,	<i>dat. plur.</i>	Homo,	<i>acc. sing.</i>
Caro,	<i>abl. sing.</i>	Dido,	<i>gen. sing.</i>
Animal,	<i>nom. plur.</i>	Titan,	<i>dat. sing.</i>
Vigil,	<i>acc. sing.</i>	Siren,	<i>acc. plur.</i>
Carcer,	<i>dat. plur.</i>	Calcar,	<i>abl. sing.</i>
Pulvinar,	<i>nom. plur.</i>	Mel,	<i>nom. plur.</i>
Agmen,	<i>dat. sing.</i>	Crimen,	<i>nom. plur.</i>
Carmen,	<i>abl. plur.</i>	Gramen,	<i>abl. sing.</i>
Tibicen,	<i>acc. sing.</i>	Mater,	<i>nom. plur.</i>
Frater,	<i>abl. plur.</i>	Accipiter,	<i>acc. sing.</i>
Crater,	<i>acc. plur.</i>	Far,	<i>abl. sing.</i>
Hepar,	<i>dat. sing.</i>	Cor,	<i>nom. plur.</i>
Ebur,	<i>abl. sing.</i>	Piētas,	<i>acc. sing.</i>
Mas,	<i>abl. plur.</i>	Anas,	<i>nom. plur.</i>
Ales,	<i>gen. sing.</i>	Clades,	<i>acc. sing.</i>
Crates,	<i>dat. plur.</i>	Comes,	<i>gen. plur.</i>

<i>Ædes,</i>	<i>gen. plur.</i>	<i>Lebes,</i>	<i>nom. plur.</i>
<i>Miles,</i>	<i>acc. plur.</i>	<i>Vulpes,</i>	<i>dat. sing.</i>
<i>Pedes,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>	<i>Seges,</i>	<i>abl. plur.</i>
<i>Obces,</i>	<i>nom. plur.</i>	<i>Heres,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>
<i>Ceres,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>	<i>Æa,</i>	<i>dat. sing.</i>
<i>Classis,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>	<i>Messis,</i>	<i>nom. plur.</i>
<i>Ovis,</i>	<i>gen. plur.</i>	<i>Pellis,</i>	<i>dat. sing.</i>
<i>Vitis,</i>	<i>acc. plur.</i>	<i>Sittis,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>
<i>Aprilis,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>	<i>Cinis,</i>	<i>dat. sing.</i>
<i>Cuspis,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>	<i>Sanguis,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>
<i>Lis,</i>	<i>nom. plur.</i>	<i>Quiris,</i>	<i>gen. plur.</i>
<i>Mos,</i>	<i>abl. plur.</i>	<i>Ros,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>
<i>Arbos,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>	<i>Dos,</i>	<i>acc. plur.</i>
<i>Sacerdos,</i>	<i>dat. plur.</i>	<i>Custos,</i>	<i>nom. plur.</i>
<i>Boo,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>	<i>Boo,</i>	<i>dat. plur.</i>
<i>Fœdus,</i>	<i>nom. plur.</i>	<i>Corpus,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>
<i>Frigus,</i>	<i>dat. plur.</i>	<i>Munus,</i>	<i>acc. plur.</i>
<i>Nemus,</i>	<i>dat. sing.</i>	<i>Vulnus,</i>	<i>gen. plur.</i>
<i>Tempus,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>	<i>Palus,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>
<i>Juventus,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>	<i>Virtus,</i>	<i>nom. plur.</i>
<i>Jus,</i>	<i>acc. plur.</i>	<i>Tellus,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>
<i>Laus,</i>	<i>abl. plur.</i>	<i>Sus,</i>	<i>dat. plur.</i>
<i>Stirps,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>	<i>Dens,</i>	<i>nom. plur.</i>
<i>Mons,</i>	<i>dat. plur.</i>	<i>Cliens,</i>	<i>gen. plur.</i>
<i>Forceps,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>	<i>Frons (frondis),</i>	<i>acc. plur.</i>
<i>Frons (frontis),</i>	<i>nom. plur.</i>	<i>Auceps,</i>	<i>dat. sing.</i>
<i>Cornix,</i>	<i>gen. sing.</i>	<i>Conjux,</i>	<i>dat. plur.</i>
<i>Crux,</i>	<i>dat. sing.</i>	<i>Lex,</i>	<i>acc. plur.</i>
<i>Nutrix,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>	<i>Frux,</i>	<i>abl. plur.</i>
<i>Apex,</i>	<i>nom. plur.</i>	<i>Index,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>
<i>Pontifex,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>	<i>Supellex,</i>	<i>acc. sing.</i>
<i>Senex,</i>	<i>abl. plur.</i>	<i>Nix,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>
<i>Nox,</i>	<i>gen. plur.</i>	<i>Thrax,</i>	<i>gen. plur.</i>
<i>Cantus,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>	<i>Exercitus,</i>	<i>acc. plur.</i>
<i>Currus,</i>	<i>gen. sing.</i>	<i>Fluctus,</i>	<i>abl. plur.</i>
<i>Senatus,</i>	<i>dat. sing.</i>	<i>Lacus,</i>	<i>dat. plur.</i>
<i>Veru,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>	<i>Pecu,</i>	<i>abl. plur.</i>
<i>Fides,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>	<i>Spes,</i>	<i>nom. plur.</i>
<i>Facies,</i>	<i>gen. sing.</i>	<i>Glacies,</i>	<i>abl. sing.</i>

ADJECTIVES.

Grammar § 104.

The questions in regard to each of the following English sentences are, 1st. What word in this sentence is an adjective? 2d. Why is it an adjective? The answer to the latter question is to be derived from the definition of an adjective.

Icy winter is approaching.
The ripe apples fall.

Delay is not safe.
 The swift stags fly.
 There is no reason.
 The night is cold.
 I have learned my lesson.
 Two centuries have elapsed.

CLASSIFICATION OF ADJECTIVES.

The questions in regard to the following combinations are,
 1st. Which of the two words is an adjective? 2d. Why is it an
 adjective? 3d. To which class of adjectives does it belong?
 For the answers to these questions see § 104, 1-13.

Nulla præcepta, *no precepts.*
 Avus maternus, *a maternal grandfather.*
 Viginti arbôres, *twenty trees.*
 Hostiles naves, *hostile ships.*
 Bellum trojânum, *the Trojan war.*
 Ater corvus, *a black raven.*
 Summus locus, *the highest place.*
 Parvus puer, *a small boy.*
 Crastina lux, *tomorrow's light.*
 Lignea turris, *a wooden tower.*
 Quota hora? *what hour?*
 Homines somnolenti, *sleepy men.*

COMPARISON.

Grammar, § 122.

DIRECTIONS.—The questions respecting each of the following
 adjectives are, 1st. Does it admit of comparison? 2d. Why?

Albus, <i>white.</i>	Annuus, <i>yearly.</i>
Paternus, <i>paternal.</i>	Asper, <i>rough.</i>
Secundus, <i>second.</i>	Ullus, <i>any.</i>
Jucundus, <i>pleasant.</i>	Fortis, <i>brave.</i>
Românus, <i>Roman.</i>	Omnis, <i>all.</i>
Totus, <i>total.</i>	Bipes, <i>two-footed.</i>
Centum, <i>a hundred.</i>	Infinitus, <i>boundless.</i>
Hilaris, <i>cheerful.</i>	Cælebs, <i>unmarried.</i>
Opulentus, <i>wealthy.</i>	Opportûnus, <i>seasonable.</i>
Bisulcus, <i>two-cleft.</i>	Tot, <i>so-many.</i>
Quadrûplex, <i>fourfold.</i>	Similis, <i>like.</i>

Grammar §§ 124-126.

DIRECTIONS.—In regard to each of these adjectives the ques-
 tions are, 1st. What is its root? 2d. How is it compared? If
 its comparison is in any respect irregular, then, 3d. By what rule
 is it so compared?

Audax, daring.
Iners, sluggish.
Nequam, worthless.
Difficilis, difficult.
Senex, old.
Crudēlis, cruel.
Dulcis, sweet.
Sacer, sacred.
Vetus, old.
Dexter, right.

Fidus, faithful.
Malus, bad.
Ingens, huge.
Munificus, liberal.
Carus, dear.
Alacer, active.
Supērus, high.
Parvus, small.
Pulcher, beautiful.
Malevōlus, malevolent.

Put the following adjectives into the several genders, numbers, and cases specified, viz.

Altus into the abl. sing. fem.—nom. plur. neut.—acc. plur. masc.
Fidus,—gen. plur. masc.—acc. plur. fem.—abl. plur.—dat. sing. masc.
Longus,—acc. sing. masc.—abl. sing. masc.—gen. plur. fem.—acc. plur. neut.
Benignus,—voc. sing. masc.—voc. plur. fem.—dat. plur.
Asper,—dat. sing. masc.—nom. plur. neut.—abl. sing. fem.
Miser,—nom. sing. neut.—nom. plur. fem.
Agar,—nom. plur. masc.—acc. sing. fem.—dat. sing. neut.
Sacer,—gen. plur. fem.—acc. plur. masc.—dat. sing. fem.
Alius,—nom. sing. neut.—gen. sing.—dat. sing.
Solus,—gen. sing.—abl. sing. fem.
Alter,—dat. sing.—acc. sing. masc.
Alacer,—nom. sing. neut.—nom. plur. masc.—abl. plur.
Celeber,—nom. plur. masc.—abl. sing.
Paluster,—acc. sing. fem.—nom. plur. neut.
Salubris,—acc. plur. neut.
Terrestris,—gen. plur.—abl. sing.
Brevis,—acc. sing. neut.—gen. plur.
Dulcis,—nom. plur. masc.—abl. plur.
Omnis,—nom. plur. neut.—gen. plur.
Tres,—gen. plur.—acc. plur. neut.
Altior,—dat. sing.—acc. sing. neut.—nom. plur. fem.
Felicior,—abl. sing.—dat. plur.—acc. plur. neut.
Gravior,—gen. plur.—acc. plur. masc.
Audax,—dat. sing.—nom. plur. neut.—abl. plur.—acc. sing. fem.
Ingens,—acc. sing. neut.—acc. plur. fem.
Hebes,—acc. sing. masc.—acc. plur. masc.
Dives,—abl. sing.—gen. plur.—nom. sing. neut.
Deses,—nom. plur. masc.—acc. sing. fem.
Bipes,—acc. sing. masc.—nom. plur. masc.
Compos,—abl. sing.—nom. plur. masc.
Celebs,—abl. sing.—nom. plur. masc.
Anceps,—nom. plur. masc.—nom. plur. neut.
Pauper,—gen. plur.—dat. sing.
Senex,—acc. sing. masc.—gen. plur.
Concors,—dat. sing.—nom. plur. neut.
Vetus,—gen. plur.—acc. plur. neut.
Uber,—acc. plur. neut.—abl. plur.
Volucor,—nom. sing. fem.—gen. plur.
Memor,—acc. sing. masc.—gen. plur.

CONNECTED DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

Decline in connection the following nouns and adjectives in both numbers and in all the cases; viz.

Bonus amicus, *a good friend.*
 Bona mensa, *a good table.*
 Bonum exemplum, *a good example.*
 Tener puer, *a tender boy.*
 Tenēra puella, *a tender girl.*
 Tenērum virgultum, *a tender shrub.*
 Noster ager, *our field.*
 Sacra insula, *a sacred island.*
 Vestrum donum, *your gift.*
 Niger corvus, *a black raven.*

Thus :

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Bonus amicus,	<i>Nom.</i>	boni amici,
<i>Gen.</i>	boni amici,	<i>Gen.</i>	bonōrum amicōrum,
<i>Dat.</i>	bono amico,	<i>Dat.</i>	bonis amicis,
<i>Acc.</i>	bonum amicum,	<i>Acc.</i>	bonos amicos,
<i>Voc.</i>	bone amice,	<i>Voc.</i>	boni amici,
<i>Abl.</i>	bono amico ;	<i>Abl.</i>	bonis amicis.

Decline in like manner the following, in some of which the noun and adjective are of different declensions ; viz.

Bonus pater, *a good father.*
 Alta populus, *a tall poplar.*
 Mons sacer, *a sacred mountain.*
 Alter homo, *another man.*
 Utrāque manus, *each hand ; in the plural, both hands.*
 Sinistrum cornu, *the left horn.*
 Brevis via, *a short way.*
 Vir fortis, *a brave man.*
 Breve tempus, *a short time.*
 Leo nobilis, *a noble lion.*
 Uxor fida, *a faithful wife.*
 Carmen dulce, *a sweet song.*

And in the plural only :

Duæ res, *two things.*
 Tres dies, *three days.*
 Duo leones, *two lions.*
 Duæ filiae, *two daughters.*
 Duo corpōra, *two bodies.*
 Ambæ voces, *both voices.*

PRONOUNS.

Grammar §§ 133-139.

Put the following pronouns into the several cases, numbers, etc. required :

Ego,—acc. sing.—abl. plur.—gen. plur.—dat. sing.
Tu,—dat. sing.—acc. plur.—gen. sing.—gen. plur.
Sui,—abl. sing.—abl. plur.—gen. plur.—acc. sing.

Ille,—acc. sing. neut.—gen. plur. fem.—abl. plur.
Iste,—dat. sing.—acc. plur. fem.—nom. plur. neut.
Ipsa,—gen. sing.—acc. sing. neut.—acc. plur. neut.
Hic,—abl. sing. fem.—dat. plur.—gen. plur. fem.
Is,—dat. sing.—dat. plur.—acc. plur. fem.
Istic,—abl. sing. neut.—nom. plur. neut.
Idem,—acc. sing. fem.—abl. plur.
Qui,—acc. sing. masc.—acc. plur. neut.—acc. sing. neut.
Quis,—nom. sing. neut.—dat. plur.
Quisquis,—abl. sing. neut.—dat. plur. masc.
Quicumque,—abl. sing. fem.—dat. plur.
Quisnam,—acc. sing. masc.—acc. sing. neut.
Ecquis,—nom. sing. neut.—dat. sing.
Cujas,—acc. sing.—nom. plur.
Siquis,—abl. sing. fem.—acc. sing. neut.
Quisque,—nom. sing. neut.—abl. sing. masc.
Unusquisque,—abl. sing. masc.
Quilibet,—dat. sing.—abl. plur.
Quivis,—acc. sing. masc.—nom. plur. fem.
Quidam,—abl. plur.—nom. plur. neut.
Meus,—voc. sing. masc.—nom. plur. masc.
Noster,—dat. sing. neut.—abl. plur.

Decline in connection the following adjective pronouns and nouns : viz.

Ille homo, *that man*.
Ista mater, *that mother*.
Ipsum saxum, *the rock itself*.
Qui gener? *what son-in-law?*
Idem sermo, *the same speech*.
Ea res, *that thing*.
Istud negotium, *that business*.
Eadem mulier, *the same woman*.
Hoc regnum, *this kingdom*.
Illa spes, *that hope*.
Idem exemplum, *the same example*.
Id bellum, *that war*.
Hæc insula, *this island*.

VERBS.

Grammar § 140.

The questions to be asked in regard to each of the following English sentences are, What word in this sentence is a verb? and, Why is it a verb? The answer to the second question will be, that it affirms something respecting (name the person or thing of which it affirms,) and that "A verb is a word," etc., quoting the definition of a verb.

Scipio destroyed Carthage.
 The bee loves flowers.
 Romulus founded Rome.
 Life is short.
 Roses shine among the lilies.
 The dogs will pursue.
 The stag was pursued.

NOTE.—Auxiliary verbs and the word with which they are connected constitute but one verb: as,

The times *are* changed.
 The times *will be* changed.
 The times *will have been* changed.

CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS.

Grammar §§ 141, 142.

The questions in regard to each of the following Latin sentences are, 1st. What is its verb? 2d. What kind of verb is it? and 3d, if it is an active verb, Of which voice is it? And, in regard to each answer to those questions, the further questions, Why is it a verb? Why is it active? etc. are to be asked.

Beneficia parant amicos,
 Anima est immortalis,
 Darius victus est ab Alexandro,
 Unum dedecus restat,
 Amici inventi sunt,
 Mite pomum cadit,
 Oculi falluntur,
 Clamor auditur,
 Venit hiems,
 Moriēmur,
 Cura sequitur pecuniam,
 Diem perdidit,
 Mora non est tuta,

Benefits procure friends.
 The soul is immortal.
 Darius was conquered by Alexander.
 One disgrace remains.
 Friends have been found.
 The ripe apple falls.
 The eyes are deceived.
 A shout is heard.
 Winter is coming. Gr. § 145, I.
 We shall die. Gr. § 142, R. 4.
 Care follows money.
 I have lost a day.
 Delay is not safe.

MOODS.

Grammar § 143.

In the following Latin sentences the questions to be asked in regard to each verb are, What is its mood? and, Why?

<i>Ánima est immortalis,</i>	The soul is immortal.
<i>Sí rex regat,</i>	If the king rule.
<i>Monemini,</i>	Be ye advised.
<i>Te cupio vidére,</i>	I desire to see you.
<i>Cum tempus veniat,</i>	When the time comes.
<i>Puniuntur fures,</i>	Let thieves be punished.
<i>Poma cadébant,</i>	The apples were falling.
<i>Sí poma cadérant,</i>	If the apples should fall.
<i>Clamor áuditus est,</i>	A clamor was heard.
<i>Labuntur anni,</i>	Years glide away.
<i>Intelligére non possum,</i>	I cannot understand.
<i>Vince iram,</i>	Overcome anger.
<i>Te sequar,</i>	I will follow thee.
<i>Sí te secútus sim,</i>	If I have followed thee.
<i>Te sequi cupiébat,</i>	He desired to follow thee.

TENSES.

Grammar §§ 144, 145.

Questions. In what tense is the verb? Why?

<i>Rex regit,</i>	The king rules.
<i>Legem tulit,</i>	He made a law.
<i>Legem tulit,</i>	He has made a law.
<i>Rex regit,</i>	The king is ruling.
<i>Rex regébat,</i>	The king was ruling.
<i>Legem tuliasét,</i>	He would have made a law.
<i>Diem perdet,</i>	He will lose a day.
<i>Diem perdidérat,</i>	He had lost a day.
<i>Mílites dormivérant,</i>	The soldiers will have slept.
<i>Vince iram,</i>	Overcome anger.
<i>Dido Carthaginem condébat,</i>	Dido was founding Carthage.
<i>Dido Carthaginem condidit,</i>	Dido founded Carthage.
<i>Tempus veniat,</i>	May the time come.

CONJUGATIONS.

Grammar § 149.

DIRECTIONS.—The following table contains the present indicative and present infinitive of certain Latin verbs:—the student is thence to determine to which conjugation they belong.

<i>Laudo, laudáre.</i>	<i>Vestio, vestíre.</i>
<i>Duco, ducére.</i>	<i>Muto, mutáre.</i>
<i>Compleo, complére.</i>	<i>Jacio, jacére.</i>

Punio, punire.	Do, däre. Gr. § 149, N.
Voco, vocäre.	Nutrio, nutrire.
Mitto, mittere.	Moveo, movere.
Terreo, terrere.	Fugio, fugere.
Vinco, vincere.	Floreo, florere.
Sto, stare.	Sero, serere.
Desidëro, desideräre.	Invenio, invenire.

VERBAL ROOTS.

Grammar § 150.

The following table contains the first roots of certain regular verbs, from which the student is to form their present and perfect indicative and their former supine. Those which belong to the 2d conjugation, however, add *ui* and *itum*, instead of *evi* and *etum*, according to the 2d clause of § 150, 3. The figure prefixed denotes the conjugation.

2. Hab—	4. Erud—	3. Argu—
1. Accüs—	2. Terr—	4. Fin—
4. Aud—	1. Impër—	1. Nomin—
3. Acu—	3. Carp—	2. Mer—
2. Tac—	4. Moll—	3. Indu—
1. Invlit—	2. Plac—	4. Nutr—
4. Mun—	1. Nunti—	1. Prob—
3. Ru—	3. Duc—	2. Mon—
2. Noe—	4. Sc—	3. Carp—
1. Regn—	3. Tribu—	4. Vest—
4. Pun—	3. Metu—	1. Loc—

FIRST ROOT.

Grammar § 152.

What tenses of the indicative mood, active and passive voices, are formed from the first root?—of the subjunctive mood in both voices? What mood is wholly formed from the first root in both voices? What part of the infinitive in both voices is formed from the first root? What active participle? What passive participle? What other part of the active voice comes from the first root?

VERBAL TERMINATIONS.

Grammar § 152.

Give the verbal terminations, first in the active voice and then in the passive:—

— Of the indicative mood, present tense, in the 1st conjugation.—in the 2d.—in the 3d.—in the 4th.

— Of the indicative mood, imperfect tense, in the 1st conjugation.—in the 2d.—in the 3d.—in the 4th.

— Of the indicative mood, future tense, in the 1st conjugation.—in the 2d.—in the 3d.—in the 4th.

— Of the subjunctive mood, present tense, in the 1st conjugation.—in the 2d.—in the 3d.—in the 4th

— Of the subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in the 1st conjugation.—in the 2d.—in the 3d.—in the 4th.

— Of the imperative mood, in the 1st conjugation.—in the 2d.—in the 3d.—in the 4th

— Of the infinitive mood, present tense, in the 1st conjugation.—in the 2d.—in the 3d.—in the 4th.

— Of the present active participle, in the 1st conjugation.—in the 2d.—in the 3d.—in the 4th.

— Of the future passive participle, in the 1st conjugation.—in the 2d.—in the 3d.—in the 4th.

— Of the gerund, in the 1st conjugation.—in the 2d.—in the 3d.—in the 4th.

SECOND ROOT.

Grammar § 152.

In which voice is the 2d root used? What parts of the active voice are formed from the 2d root?

Give the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense.—pluperfect tense.—future perfect tense.

— Of the subjunctive mood, perfect tense.—pluperfect tense.—of the infinitive perfect.

THIRD ROOT.

Grammar § 152.

What parts of the active voice are formed from the 3d root? What parts of the passive voice are formed from the 3d root?

Give the terminations of the masculine forms of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense.—of the feminine forms.

— Of the masculine forms of the passive voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense.—of the feminine forms.

— Of the masculine forms of the passive voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense.—of the feminine forms.

— Of the masculine forms of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense.—of the feminine forms.

— Of the masculine forms of the passive voice, subj. mood, pluperfect tense.—of the feminine forms.

— Of the masculine forms of the passive voice, infinitive mood, perfect tense.—of the feminine forms.

— Of the masculine, feminine, and neuter forms of the perfect passive participle.—of the infinitive future active.—of the future active participle. Give the termination of the future infinitive passive.—of the former and latter supines.

EXERCISES ON THE VERBS.

Grammar §§ 155–160.

DIRECTIONS.—In translating from English into Latin, the auxiliary verb *do* is a sign of the present tense, *did* of the perfect indefinite, unless continued or customary action is spoken of, when it is a sign of the imperfect. These auxiliaries are used principally in interrogations.

A Latin sentence may be changed from the declarative form to the interrogative by commencing with *an* or *num*, or by annexing the enclitic *ne* to the first word; as, *audis*, thou hearest: *an audis?* or *num audis?* or *audisne?* dost thou hear?

The proper force of the auxiliaries *may*, *can*, *might*, *could*, *would*, and *should*, as connected with the subjunctive, cannot be expressed in independent clauses, where they imply *ability*, *duty*, *will*, etc. In subjunctive clauses, on the contrary, they denote *contingency*. In the following sentences, therefore, whenever these auxiliaries occur, the student is to suppose the sentences in which they stand to be dependent clauses separated from the leading clauses on which they properly depend. For example, "I can lead," if taken as an independent sentence, would be translated *ducere possum*, but as a contingent clause, connected with some leading verb, it will be translated by the present subjunctive, *ducam*.

Vocabulary of verbs to be used in the following exercises of Part I.

Laudo,	-āre,	-āvi,	-ātum,	<i>to praise.</i>
Muto,	-āre,	-āvi,	-ātum,	<i>to change.</i>
Voco,	-āre,	-āvi,	-ātum,	<i>to call.</i>
Compleo,	-ēre,	-ēvi,	-ētum,	<i>to fill.</i>
Mōveo,	-ēre,	mōvi,	mōtum,	<i>to move.</i>
Terreo,	-ēre,	terrui,	terrītum,	<i>to terrify.</i>
Duco,	-ēre,	duxi,	ductum,	<i>to lead.</i>
Mitto,	-ēre,	misi,	missum,	<i>to send.</i>
Jacio,	-ēre,	jēci,	jactum,	<i>to throw.</i>
Nutrio,	-īre,	-īvi,	-itum,	<i>to nourish.</i>
Punio,	-īre,	-īvi,	-itum,	<i>to punish.</i>
Vestio,	-īre,	-īvi,	-itum,	<i>to clothe</i>

Translate the following English sentences and phrases into Latin :

ACTIVE VOICE.

I praise, thou wilt praise, he was praising; we have praised, ye may praise, they have praised: do I praise?

I was changing, thou hast changed, he had changed; we shall have changed, ye will change, they change: hast thou changed?

I will call, thou mayst call, he would call; we might have called, ye call, they had called: would he call?

I have filled, thou shouldst have filled, he will have filled; we would have filled, ye fill, they were filling: will ye fill?

I have moved, thou mightst move, let him move; we may move, ye will have moved, they will move: will they move?

I may terrify, thou wast terrifying, he would have terrified; we terrify, ye might terrify, they have terrified: does he terrify?

I might lead, lead thou, let him lead; we will lead, ye had led, they would lead: had ye led?

I may have sent, thou wilt have sent, he sends; we will send, send ye, they can send: wilt thou have sent?

I might have thrown, thou hadst thrown, let him throw; we would throw, ye will throw, let them throw: will ye throw?

I shall have nourished, nourish thou, he was nourishing; we nourish, ye were nourishing, they will nourish: did we nourish?

I punished, thou mayst have punished, he had punished; we should have punished, ye punish, they punished: did they punish?

I shall clothe, thou shouldst clothe, he clothed; we have clothed, ye will have clothed, they could have clothed: did he clothe?

I do call, dost thou praise? did he move? do we send? we did terrify, (*imp.*); did they punish?

To praise; to be about to move, (*participle nom. masc. sing.*); to have led; of calling; by sending; to lead, (*supine*), § 162, 14. I was about to praise, (*part. masc.*), thou mayst be about to call, (*part. fem.*), he will be about to lead; we may have been about to throw, (*part. masc.*), ye are about to punish, (*part. fem.*), they would have been about to clothe, (*part. neut.*).

PASSIVE VOICE.

NOTE.—In the following exercises the participles are to be put in the masculine gender unless it is otherwise directed.

I am praised, thou wast praised, he will be praised; we may be praised, ye had been praised, they were praised; were they praised?

I was changed, (*imp.*), thou wilt be changed, he had been changed; we would have been changed, ye have been changed, they will be changed: wilt thou be changed?

I shall be called, thou wilt have been called, he may be called; we would be called, ye are called, they should have been called: shall I be called?

I have been filled, thou wilt be filled let him be filled; we shall have been filled, ye may be filled, they are filled: were they filled?

I had been moved, be thou moved, he will have been moved; we were moved, (*perf.*), ye should have been moved, they may be moved: had I been moved?

I may be terrified, thou couldst be terrified, he was terrified, (*imp.*); we would be terrified, ye will be terrified, they were terrified, (*perf.*): were they terrified? (*perf.*).

I might be led, thou wast led, (*imp.*), he has been led; we should have been led, be ye led, they had been led: has he been led?

I should have been sent, thou art sent, will he be sent? we have been sent, ye might be sent, let them be sent.

I would have been thrown, thou mayst be thrown, is he thrown? we shall be thrown, ye might have been thrown, they are thrown.

I shall have been nourished, be thou nourished, he was nourished, (*imp.*); we might be nourished, ye had been nourished, will they be nourished?

I could be punished, thou art punished, he would have been punished; we shall be punished, were ye punished? (*perf.*), they are punished.

I may have been clothed, thou wilt have been clothed, he was clothed, (*imp.*), we had been clothed, can ye be clothed? they might have been clothed.

Am I called? art thou moved? is he changed? were ye led? (*perf.*); had ye been nourished? have they been punished?

To be praised, to be about to be moved, to have been led;—sent or being sent, (*part. sing. masc.*); to be punished, (*part. nom. plur. masc.*), called, (*fem. sing. acc.*).

§ 162, 15. I ought to be praised, (*masc.*), thou deservedst to be called, (*fem.*), he has deserved to be sent; we may deserve to be praised. (*fem.*).

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

They will praise, I am changed, ye call; we are filled, ye will have been moved, he leads.

We are terrified, they send, thou wilt be nourished, ye were punished, (*imp.*), I throw; they will have been clothed.

Be thou called, he may change, I have praised, I will fill, ye were clothed, (*perf.*), be ye filled.

Let him be praised, I am nourished, thou art clothed, he leads, we shall have been nourished, they will change.

We were sent, (*imp.*), they had been terrified, I lead, he will be filled, we shall have been clothed, I am led, am I sent?

Thou art called, ye might have been nourished, he sends, they fill, we might have been led, did ye call? (*imp.*).

We have been clothed, thou wast praised, thou leadest, let him be sent, lead ye, they should be punished.

I may move, they may be filled, he is nourished, thou sendest, we shall have led, ye nourish.

Let them be filled, I did praise, (*perf.*), have we been terrified, be ye clothed, they might have been sent, we shall change.

He would be terrified, I was praising, they have been sending, we have been led, ye will be punished, we had filled.

PARTICLES.

Grammar §§ 190, 195, 198, 199.

The following English sentences are intended as exercises on the definitions of adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections. The questions are: What particle or particles do you find in this sentence? What kind of particle is —? (naming it) Why is it an adverb, etc.?—If an adverb: To which class of adverbs does it belong? See Gr. § 191: and, What does it modify?—If a preposition: Of what words does it express the relation?—If a conjunction: What does it connect? and, To which class of conjunctions does it belong?

John writes well. The birds fly swiftly.
James is very sick. He walks very slowly.
The steamer passes swiftly through the waves.
O war greatly to be dreaded!
He was equally loved and respected.
Virtue is lost neither by shipwreck nor by fire.
The earth revolves around the sun.
Civil wars are most pernicious.
I will write to you from Rome.
He sees, but does not perceive.
If the sky falls, we shall catch larks.
I know not whether he will come.
He is now here, but will soon go away.
Why is it cold in winter?
Let Stoics determine, whether pain is an evil.

Part II.

N O U N S .

DIRECTIONS.—In translating the following English phrases into Latin it is to be observed,

1st. That *of*, *for*, *to*, and *by* are to be expressed in Latin, not by corresponding particles, but by the termination of the cases of which they are the sign, viz. *of* by the genitive, *to* and *for* by the dative, and *by* by the ablative.

2d. That *from* is expressed by *a*, if the word following it begins with a consonant, but by *ab*, if it begins with a vowel; as *a stellis*, from the stars; *ab insulâ*, from the island.

3d. That *with* and *in* are expressed respectively by *cum* and *in* with the ablative; *into*, by *in* with the accusative, and *O* by *O* with the vocative.

4th. That, as the Latin has no articles, *a* or *an* and *the* cannot be expressed in Latin.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Translate the following English phrases into Latin, putting each noun into its proper case and number.

In the hall.	Of doves.
Of care.	For boats.
To a helmet.	Spears. <i>acc.</i>
Into the island.	O nightingales!
O muse!	By a machine.
With arrows.	Into an abridgment.
Of Midas.	For a turban.
Comets. <i>nom.</i>	O son-of-Priam!
By the north-wind.	Altars. <i>acc.</i>

SECOND DECLENSION.

In the mind.	Of a raven.
For a shield.	A sword. <i>acc.</i>
O master!	In a grove.
Numbers. <i>nom.</i>	Of rivers.
For gardens.	Into the clouds.
O swans!	From the rocks.
Of Bacchus.	O boys!
A father-in-law. <i>acc.</i>	For the evening.
Wild-boars. <i>nom.</i>	By workmen.
Into the caves.	By war.
Rocks. <i>acc.</i>	For examples.
O defence!	Of sceptres.
O Virgil!	Of the Greeks.

To the gods.
 Lyres.
 For a sword.
 To the ravens.
 O river!
 In the groves.
 For a son-in-law.
 Into the groves.
 In the field.
 Of the fields.
 To a lord.
 By gold.

O son!
 Alpheus. *acc.*
 O shield!
 For the fingers.
 Of the son.
 By the wind.
 To the fields.
 O sons!
 In the fields.
 Into the field.
 Of a son-in-law.
 Of the wind.

THIRD-DECLENSION.

Flowers.
 Reeds.
 For a boat.
 Trees.
 Of the mouth.
 Into the clouds.
 Of a crown.
 Peacocks.
 In order.
 To the Anio.
 Into the Anio.
 O consuls!
 Into the prison.
 In a prison.
 From the rivers.
 A cup. *acc.*
 To Jupiter.
 To the heart.
 Males.
 Of a vessel.
 O guests!
 From the fir-trees.
 Hostages.

Of reason.
 With flesh.
 In peace.
 O spring.
 For a reward.
 With the bones.
 Peace. *acc.*
 For a seat.
 Images.
 To Apollo.
 Milk. *acc.*
 Animals.
 In the cup.
 Of honey.
 Showers. *acc.*
 Corn. *plur.*
 With strength.
 Piety. *acc.*
 By sureties.
 Of ducks.
 Of a bird.
 Rest. *acc.*
 To heirs.

Of brass.
 Into the dust.
 O birds!
 A helmet. *acc.*
 For grand-children.
 Into the tree.
 O the times!
 Anvils.
 For the country.
 Into the earth.
 Beams.
 For the forehead.
 Leaves.
 Of the cuckoo.
 For an old-man.
 In the night.

To Ceres.
 To the prince.
 In the dust.
 Romans.
 Honors.
 Of keepers.
 With disgrace.
 In safety.
 Of a crane.
 By fraud.
 In winter.
 Of princes.
 Voices. *acc.*
 The thumb. *acc.*
 Snows.
 O king!

Into the Tiber.	From a seat.
In the sea.	Of birds.
With oxen.	For swine.
Thirst. <i>acc.</i>	Into a tower.
In the country.	Of mountains.
Of oxen.	Of a cloak.
A hero. <i>acc.</i>	Lamps. <i>acc.</i>
To poetry.	O Orpheus!
Into the air.	Of speech.
Into the country.	In speech.
Prisons.	In the river.
Into the cup.	Of corn.
O Jupiter!	Hearts.
By piety.	Ducks. <i>acc.</i>
For the males.	For the guests.
By hostages.	By the birds.
The fir-trees.	Of the helmet.
For the beams.	In time.
Of the voices.	From the leaves.
From the forehead.	In the earth.
From the country.	Of the night.
Of the oxen.	The heroes. <i>acc.</i>
With lamps.	Ceres. <i>acc.</i>
O Romans!	With honor.
For the anvils.	The prince. <i>acc.</i>
In the towers.	Safety. <i>acc.</i>

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Of a song.	For a chariot.
In the waves.	O grief!
Spits. <i>acc.</i>	The ice (<i>acc.</i>) of winter.
Into my house.	For the tribes.
Of a house.	For the knees.
Of the knee.	The motion of the waves
By the senate.	Of the horns.
The fruits of summer.	Armies.
By the fruits.	By the waves.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

The common-people. <i>acc.</i>	Of faith.
By days.	For things.
Hopes. <i>acc.</i>	Faces.
In the day.	From the face.
To the common-people.	By my faith.
O faith!	In hope.
From the common-people.	In his face.
By faith.	For his face.

Translate the following Latin nouns into English :—

<i>Aulæ. gen.</i>	<i>In galeam.</i>	<i>In instillis.</i>
<i>Curâ.</i>	<i>O musæ!</i>	<i>Machinæ. dat.</i>
<i>Ab aris.</i>	<i>Columbârum.</i>	<i>A cymba.</i>
<i>Hastæ. gen.</i>	<i>Lusciniz. dat.</i>	<i>Sagittas.</i>
<i>Epitômes.</i>	<i>Midæ. dat.</i>	<i>Tiarræ. gen.</i>
<i>Priamiden.</i>	<i>Boreâ.</i>	<i>Epitômen.</i>
<i>Animi. gen.</i>	<i>Corvorum.</i>	<i>Clypeo. dat.</i>
<i>Gladiorum.</i>	<i>Domini. voc.</i>	<i>In lucis.</i>
<i>Numerorum.</i>	<i>In fluviis.</i>	<i>Horto. dat.</i>
<i>Nimbos.</i>	<i>Cycnum.</i>	<i>Scopûli. voc.</i>
<i>Puerorum.</i>	<i>Socrô. dat.</i>	<i>Apros.</i>
<i>In antris.</i>	<i>Bellorum.</i>	<i>A saxis.</i>
<i>Exempla.</i>	<i>Præsidio. dat.</i>	<i>Sceptri.</i>
<i>Virgili.</i>	<i>Danaum. Gr. § 53.</i>	<i>A diis.</i>
<i>O filii!</i>	<i>Barbûta. nom.</i>	<i>Deorum.</i>
<i>Floris.</i>	<i>Rationes.</i>	<i>Cum arundine.</i>
<i>Carni.</i>	<i>In linitibus.</i>	<i>Veris.</i>
<i>Ab arbore.</i>	<i>Mercêdem.</i>	<i>Ab ejus ore.</i>
<i>In ossa.</i>	<i>In nubibus.</i>	<i>In pace.</i>
<i>Diademati.</i>	<i>In sedilibus.</i>	<i>Pavones.</i>
<i>Imaginis.</i>	<i>Ordinum.</i>	<i>Apollinem.</i>
<i>In Aniène.</i>	<i>A consultibus.</i>	<i>Animâli. dat.</i>
<i>In domum.</i>	<i>In Aniënem.</i>	<i>In vere.</i>
<i>In carceribus.</i>	<i>Cum melle.</i>	<i>In flumine.</i>
<i>Imbris.</i>	<i>Cratêris.</i>	<i>Farris.</i>
<i>Jovem.</i>	<i>Roboris.</i>	<i>In meo corde.</i>
<i>Pietate.</i>	<i>Marem.</i>	<i>Vadibus. dat.</i>
<i>Vasa.</i>	<i>Anâtes.</i>	<i>Cum hospitibus.</i>
<i>Aliis.</i>	<i>Quiëtis.</i>	<i>Obeldis.</i>
<i>Herédum.</i>	<i>In pulvère.</i>	<i>Casside.</i>
<i>Quiritium.</i>	<i>Cum nepôte.</i>	<i>Ab arboribus.</i>
<i>Cantu.</i>	<i>Curris.</i>	<i>A fluctibus.</i>
<i>In luctu.</i>	• <i>Cum veribus.</i>	<i>In mea domo.</i>
<i>Plebis.</i>	<i>Fidem.</i>	<i>Faciêi. gen.</i>

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

To be translated into Latin :—

<i>A good boy. nom.</i>	<i>Of faithful friends.</i>
<i>Of avaricious men.</i>	<i>For kind mothers.</i>
<i>From a high rock.</i>	<i>With a full hand.</i>
<i>A rough beard. acc.</i>	<i>A full voice. nom.</i>
<i>O wretched fortune!</i>	<i>Of tender grass.</i>
<i>With ill health.</i>	<i>Sacred temples. acc.</i>
<i>Another time. acc.</i>	<i>No letter. nom.</i>
<i>Penelope alone. nom.</i>	<i>Of any fountain.</i>
<i>To each pole.</i>	<i>Other books. nom.</i>

Sharp vinegar.	Of a cheerful mind.
A celebrated monument.	In a healthy place.
Woody places. <i>nom.</i>	By a winged dove.
In a short time.	Cruel tyrants. <i>acc.</i>
Sweet fields.	O brave breasts!
With a heavy burden.	Of all men.
In deeper water.	Of a shorter life.
A more cruel war.	To sweeter fountains.
In happier ages.	With many words.
Daring deeds.	Happy men.
To the huge Cyclops	Of the cunning Ulysses.
Dull weapons.	In rich fields.
From more capacious cups.	Dearest friends. <i>acc.</i>
A more cruel mind. <i>acc.</i>	O most merciful judge!
With a very loud voice.	Of a milder punishment.
A very celebrated event. <i>nom.</i>	In very difficult times.
Most magnificent gifts.	In a very high place.
With better fortune.	A very worthless man. <i>nom.</i>

To be translated into English :—

Bone puer!	Fidis amicis. <i>dat.</i>
Altas rupes.	Plenas manus.
Benignæ matri.	Avârô hominû.
Aspêram barbam.	Libêrâ voce.
Misêræ fortunæ. <i>gen.</i>	A tenêro gramîne.
Ægræ valetudinis.	Sacro templo. <i>dat.</i>
Alii tempôri.	Nullæ litêræ. <i>nom.</i>
Penelôpe solæ. <i>dat.</i>	In ullo fonte.
Utriusque pôli.	Alterôrum librôrum.
Acris acêti.	Alâcris anîmi.
Celêbris monumenti.	Salubria loca.
In silvestri loco.	In silvestrem locum.
Breve tempus.	Volâcris columbæ.
In dulci arvo.	In dulcia arva.
Fortium pectôrum.	Cum forti pectôre.
Gravia onêra.	Omnes homînes.
In altiôrem aquam.	Breviôres vitæ.
Crudeliôris belli.	In crudelissimo bello.
Dulciôri fonti.	In dulcem fontem.
Feliciôra sæcûla.	Cum multis verbis.
Felicitibus viris. <i>dat.</i>	Hebetibus telis. <i>abl.</i>
In divîte agro.	A divitibus agris.
Cum caris amicis.	Carissimo amico. <i>dat.</i>
Capâcis scyphi.	In capacissimis scyphis.
A crudeli anîmô.	A crudelissimo tyranno.
O clementissimi iudices!	Vox alta.
Cum voce altissimâ.	Celeberrimæ res.
In temporibus difficillimis.	In tempore difficiliore.
Cum donis magnificis.	Dona magnificentissima.
In superioriorem locum.	In summis locis.
Cum bonâ fortunâ.	Acri acêto. <i>abl.</i>
Dulce mel.	Dulcissime amicæ.

P R O N O U N S .

Translate into Latin :—

Of me.
From me.
To themselves.
Itself.
For me.
To him.

With thee.
Of us.
From themselves.
From herself.
For himself.
With her.

To this man.
In those places.
Into the same places.
In the same war.
To whom. *sing.*
Of whom. *fem. plur.*
From which. *plur.*
Who? *masc. sing.*
To some-one.
For each boy.

From that woman.
With these books.
To the same friend.
From the same field.
For whom. *plur.*
With whom. *plur.*
What man? *nom.*
To what woman?
From some-one. *masc.*
From each girl.

Translate into English :—

Mihi.
Nos. *nom.*
Sibi. *dat. plur.*
Illi. *dat. fem.*

Tibi.
Vos. *acc.*
Secum. *plur.* § 133. R. 4.
Ab illis.

Nobis.
Nos. *acc.*
A te.
Vestram.

Illi homīni.
Hanc matrem.
Illa crudelia bella.
Istārum rerum.
Istius veris.
In iis locis.
In eadem aulas.
Ipsa puella.
Ipsōrum homīnum.
Cui homīni?
Cum illo viro.
Ab eodem loco.
In eandem partem.
Ab his regnis.
Cum istoc sene.
Istos mores.

Huic femīnæ.
Hos patres.
Illōrum tempōrum.
Isti homīnes.
Ab eo monte.
In ea loca.
Eidem matri.
In eundem fluvium.
Cum diis ipais.
Quarum rerum.
O mi fili!
Istis puēris. *dat.*
In hac palūde.
Cum iis amicis.
In eadem loca.
Istis moribus.

VERBS.

SUM AND ITS COMPOUNDS.

Translate into Latin :—

We are.
Ye will be.
Thou hast been.
They had been.
I shall have been.
He was.
Thou wouldst be.
Thou canst.
I may be able.

He would be.
They may be.
She may have been.
We would have been.
Be ye.
To be about to be.
To profit.
I have been able.
To have been able.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

He accuses.
I was building.
Thou hast ploughed.
They had condemned.
We shall have wandered.
Ye might have dwelt.
He has given.
Thou mightst have helped.
They have been killed.
They have stood.
Ye may have forbidden.
It may be folded.
Thou abhorrest.
He has despised.
Ye will dislike.
I may endeavor.
He may have delayed.
Rejoice ye.

I may be invited.
Thou hast been praised.
I shall be freed.
We are reconciled.
Let them be slain.
About to be sacrificed. *masc. sing.*
I had tamed.
To have washed.
We shall have been surrounded.
It thunders.
We had drunk.
Thou hast been tamed.
He was flattering.
We had helped.
They will have accompanied.
Thou wouldst blame.
We might have ruled.
To be about to buy. *fem.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

I restrained.
Thou wast coveting.
He had grieved.
I have dared.
Thou wilt increase.
Beware thou.
I have been taught.
Thou hadst been moved.
He will be soothed.
It pleased.
It may be clear.
It may have behooved.
I was fearing.
Thou hast confessed.
He declared.

We may want.
Ye might flourish.
They may have had.
Ye will have blotted-out.
Ye were favoring.
They will weep.
We shall be held.
Ye are admonished.
They may have been seen.
It has been lawful.
It behooved. *perf.*
May it be lawful.
We may deserve.
Ye would pity.
They would have promised.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

I have driven.
 Thou nourishest.
 He had strangled.
 I had taken.
 Thou wast plucking.
 He has yielded.
 Shall I consult?
 Dost thou believe?
 Could he desire?
 Lead thou.
 Say thou.
 Do thou.
 To strike
 To have joined.
 To be about to hurt.
 I had been sought.
 Thou hast been ruled.
 He had been loosed.
 I was led.
 Thou hast been taken.
 She might have been sent.
 I was growing young.
 Thou hast grown old.
 He may have fallen asleep.
 I have obtained.
 Thou mayst be angry.
 He will have spoken.

We shall drink.
 Ye will have fallen.
 They were singing.
 We might decree.
 Ye may have girded.
 They would have shut.
 Have we lived?
 Could ye have said?
 Can they have learned?
 Let them feign.
 Flee ye.
 Let them cast.
 To be loved.
 To have been left.
 To be about to be placed.
 We may have been despised.
 Ye will be taken away.
 They will have been beaten.
 Thou mayst be destroyed.
 They have been deceived.
 Ye may have been known.
 We should have become silent.
 Ye will grow rich.
 They would grow dull.
 We should have obtained.
 Ye may have forgotten.
 They suffer.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

I was sleeping.
 Thou art mad.
 He had kept
 I have drawn.
 Thou speakest foolishly.
 He may have obeyed.
 I have been kept
 Thou wast instructed.
 He is entangled.
 I have been flattering.
 He had tried.
 Thou wilt assent.

We will finish.
 Ye will have served.
 They have instructed.
 We should have felt.
 Ye would come.
 Bind ye.
 We may be crowned.
 Ye would have been bound.
 Let them be punished.
 They may have led.
 We should have begun.
 Ye would obtain.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

I may wish.
 Thou hadst wished.
 He was wishing.
 To bear.
 Bear thou.
 To have borne.
 Made, *nom. plur. neut.*

We shall be unwilling.
 Ye are more willing.
 To have been more willing.
 To be about to bear.
 Borne.
 To be borne.
 To be about to be made.

About to be made. <i>nom. sing. fem.</i>	Let them be made.
To have been made.	It had been made.
Going. <i>acc. sing. masc.</i>	I was going.
Of going.	We went.
He goes.	Ye may go.
I shall hate.	Ye remember.
To hate.	They were saying.
We began.	Say thou.

Translate into English :—

Eris.	Sumus.	Fuit.	Fuerunt.
Fuero.	Sitis.	Essent.	Estis.
Essemus.	Esto. <i>2d pers.</i>	Este.	Fuissēmus.
Futura esse.	Foret.	Fore.	Prodest.
Profuit.	Prodessem.	Prosunt.	Prosint.
Possūmus.	Poterāmus.	Potui.	Posse.
Accūsant.	Ædificant.	Arat.	
Damnavērunt.	Errāham.	Habitābit.	
Invitābit.	Laudabitur.	Liberāta es.	
Conciliāti sumus.	Mactābant.	Sacrificābit.	
Dedērunt.	Domui.	Juvatūra es.	
Lavant.	Necabantur.	Circumdātus.	
Stetērunt.	Tonant.	Vetuit.	
Potāvit.	Domuit.	Plicābat.	
Abominantur.	Adulātur.	Aspernāris.	
Auxiliāmur.	Aversantur.	Comitamini.	
Conēmur.	Criminabāris.	Cunctātur.	
Dominabitur.	Lætātus est.	Lætāti esēmus.	
Coerceor.	Avēmus.	Doluēre.	
Egebāmus.	Floruerunt.	Habuisent.	
Ausa es.	Auxērunt.	Cavēbant.	
Delēbit.	Favēte.	Flērunt. § 162. 7.	
Doctæ erātis.	Moti sunt.	Mulcēbit.	
Tenenur.	Admonēris.	Visa erat.	
Veremini.	Confitebāris.	Professi erant.	
Acti erant.	Altis.	Angor.	
Bibērunt.	Bibite.	Bibisse.	
Cadere. <i>inf.</i>	Cadentem.	Casus.	
Canis.	Ceclnit.	Canendo.	
Cepērunt.	Capienda.	Capiunt.	
Cessērunt.	Cedentes.	Cedam.	
Cincta est.	Cingeretur.	Cinxere.	
Clause sunt.	Claudenda.	Clauduntur.	
Credidit.	Credite.	Credidimus.	
Cupis.	Cupērent.	Cupientes.	
Dictu.	Dic.	Dicebatur.	
Ducerentur.	Duxit.	Duc.	
Faciam.	Fao.	Fecit.	
Fingens.	Finxit.	Finguntur.	
Jactus.	Jecit.	Jacere.	
Junge.	Jungebat.	Jungunt.	

Querendo.
Juvenescit.
Conticescam.
Adipiscantur.
Loquuntur.
Obliſa eſt.

Dormiunt.
Serviviſti.
Hauriuntur.
Obediēbam.
Venisse.
Puniit.
Vis.
Nolūmus.
Ferimini. *ind.*
Fit.
Ibat.
Odérunt.

Querant.
Juvenuit.
Conticuit.
Adipiscendi. *ger.*
Locāta eſt.
Paſſi ſunt.

Custodiant.
Servirem.
Hausimus.
Obedientem.
Venire.
Punito.
Voluisti.
Malunt.
Latus sim.
Factum est.
Ibimus.
Cœpiſti.

Quæſitūrus.
Senescimus.
Conticuissent.
Adepti.
Loquentes.
Nactus sum.

Finivit.
Servissem.
Hausērunt.
Obeditūrus.
Vinxērit.
Vinciātur.
Velis.
Nollite.
Latum iri.
Faciendus.
Ivērō.
Inquiunt.

ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> active.	<i>n. or neut.</i> neuter.
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>num.</i> numeral.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>part.</i> participle.
<i>c.</i> common gender.	<i>pass.</i> passive.
<i>dep.</i> deponent.	<i>perf.</i> perfect.
<i>f. or fem.</i> feminine.	<i>plur.</i> plural.
<i>imp.</i> imperfect.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>impers.</i> impersonal.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun.
<i>irr.</i> irregular.	<i>s.</i> substantive.
<i>m. or masc.</i> masculine.	<i>sing.</i> singular.

Gr. Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar.

A or an, see p. 29, note 4th.

Abhor, *v. a.*, *abominor*, *āri*.

Able, (to be), *v. n.*, *possum*, *posse*.

Gr. § 154, R. 6.

About to be, see *sum* and *fore*: and

Gr. §§ 153, 154, 3.

Abridgment, *s.*, *epitōme*, *es*. Gr. § 45.

Accompany, *v. a.*, *comitor*, *āri*.

Accuse, *v. a.*, *accūso*, *āre*.

Admonish, *v. a.*, *admoneo*, *ēre*.

Age, *s.*, *secūlum*, *i*.

Air, *s.*, *atr*, *ātris*.

All, *adj.*, *omnis*, *e*.

Alone, *adj.*, *solus*, *a*, *um*. Gr. § 107.

Alpheus, *s.*, *Alphēos*, *i*. Gr. § 54.

Altar, *s.*, *ara*, *ae*.

Am, see *sum*.

Angry, (to be), *v. n.*, *irascor*, *i*.

Animal, *s.*, *animal*, *ālis*.

Anio, *s.*, the river *Anio*, *enis*.

Another, *adj.*, *alius*, *a*, *ud*. Gr. § 107,

Rem 1.

Anvil, *s.*, *incus*, *ūdis*.

Any, *adj.*, *ullus*, *a*, *um*. Gr. § 107.

Apollo, *s.*, *Apollo*, *inis*.

Are, see *sum*.

Army, *s.*, *exercitus*, *ūs*.

Arrow, *s.*, *sagitta*, *ae*.

Art, *v. n.*, see *sum*.

Assent, *v. n.*, *assentior*, *iri*.

Avaricious, *adj.*, *avidus*, *a*, *um*.

B.

Bacchus, *s.*, *Liber*, *ēri*.

Be, *v. n.*, see *sum*.

Beam, *s.*, *trabe*, *trabis*.

Bear, *v. a.*, *fero*, *ferre*. Gr. § 179.

Beard, *s.*, *barba*, *ae*.

Beat, *v. a*, *tundo*, *ēre*.

Become silent, *v. n.*, *conticesco*, *ēre*.

Been, see *sum*.

Begin, *v. a.*, *ordior*, *iri*, or *capi*. Gr. § 183.

Believe, *v. a.*, *credo*, *ēre*.

Better, *adj.*, *melior*. Gr. § 125, 5.
 Beware, *v. n.*, *caveo*, *ère*.
 Bind, *v. a.*, *vincio*, *ère*.
 Bird, *s.*, *aves*, *itis*, or *avis*, *is*.
 Blame, *v. a.*, *crimino*, *ère*.
 Blot-out, *v. a.*, *deleo*, *ère*.
 Boat, *s.*, *linter*, *tris*, or *cymba*, *æ*.
 Book, *s.*, *liber*, *tri*.
 Bone, *s.*, *os*, *ossis*.
 Boy, *s.*, *puer*, *èri*.
 Brass, *s.*, *æs*, *æris*.
 Brave, *adj.*, *fortis*, *a*.
 Breast, *s.*, *pectus*, *òris*.
 Build, *v. a.*, *ædifico*, *ère*.
 Burden, *s.*, *onus*, *èris*.
 Buy, *v. a.*, *mercor*, *èri*.
 By, *prep.*, a sign of the ablative in Latin. Gr. § 37.

C.

Call, *v. a.*, *voco*, *ère*.
 Can, *v. n.*, *possum*, *posse*. Gr. § 154, R. 6.
 Care, *s.*, *cura*, *æ*.
 Capacious, *adj.*, *capax*, *acis*.
 Cast, *v. a.*, *facio*, *ère*.
 Cave, *s.*, *antrum*, *i*.
 Celebrated, *adj.*, *celeber*, *bris*, *bre*.
 Ceres, *s.*, *Ceres*, *èris*.
 Certain-one, *pron*, *quidam*. Gr. § 138, 5.
 Change, *v. a.*, *muto*, *ère*.
 Chariot, *s.*, *currus*, *ûs*.
 Cheerful, *adj.*, *alacer*, *cris*, *cre*.
 Cloak, *s.*, *chlamys*, *gêdis*.
 Clothe, *v. a.*, *vestio*, *ère*.
 Cloud, *s.*, *nubis*, *is*, or *nimbus*, *i*.
 Come, *v. n.*, *venio*, *ère*.
 Comet, *s.*, *comètes*, *æ*. Gr. § 45.
 Common-people, *s.*, *plebs*, *plebis*.
 Condemn, *v. a.*, *damno*, *ère*.
 Confess, *v. a.*, *confiteor*, *èri*, or *profiteor*, *èri*.

Consul, *s.*, *consul*, *ûlis*.
 Consult, *v. a.*, *consûlo*, *ère*.
 Corn, *s.*, *far*, *farris*.
 Country, *s.*, *rus*, *ruris*.
 Covet, *v. a.*, *aveo*, *ère*.
 Crane, *s.*, *grus*, *gruis*.
 Crown, *v. a.*, *redimio*, *ère*.
 Crown, *s.*, *diadema*, *âtis*.
 Cruel, *adj.*, *crudelis*, *e*.
 Cuckoo, *s.*, *coccyx*, *gêdis*.
 Cunning, *adj.*, *solers*, *tis*.
 Cup, *s.*, *crater*, *èris*, or *scyphus*, *i*.
 Cyclops, *s.*, *Cyclops*, *ôpis*.

D.

Dare, *v. n.*, *audeo*, *ère*.
 Daring, *adj.*, *audax*, *acis*.
 Day, *s.*, *dies*, *ei*.
 Dear, *adj.*, *carus*, *a*, *um*.
 Deceive, *v. a.*, *fallo*, *ère*.
 Declare, *v. a.*, *profiteor*, *èri*.
 Decree, *v. a.*, *cerno*, *ère*.
 Deed, *s.*, *factus*, *òris*.
 Deep, *adj.*, *altus*, *a*, *um*.
 Defence, *s.*, *praesidium*, *ii*.
 Delay, *v. n.*, *cunctor*, *èri*.
 Deserve, *v. a.*, *mereor*, *èri*.
 Desire, *v. a.*, *cupio*, *ère*.
 Despise, *v. a.*, *sperno*, *ère*, or *aspernor*, *èri*.
 Destroy, *v. a.*, *perdo*, *ère*.
 Difficult, *adj.*, *difficilis*, *e*.
 Disgrace, *s.*, *dedecus*, *òris*.
 Dislike, *v. a.*, *aversor*, *èri*.
 Do, *v. a.*, *facio*, *ère*.
 Dove, *s.*, *columba*, *æ*.
 Draw, *v. a.*, *haurio*, *ère*.
 Drink, *v. a.*, *bibo*, *ère*, or *poto*, *ère*.
 Drive, *v. a.*, *ago*, *ère*.
 Duck, *s.*, *anas*, *andêis*.
 Dull, *adj.*, *hebes*, *êtis*.
 Dust, *s.*, *pulvis*, *èris*.
 Dwell, *v. n.*, *habito*, *ère*.

E.

Each, *adj.*, *uterque, utriusque*. Gr. § 107: or *unusquisque*. Gr. § 138, 4.

Earth, *s.*, *tellus, ūris*.

Endeavor, *v. n.*, *conor, āri*.

Entangle, *v. a.*, *impedio, ĩre*.

Evening, *s.*, *vesper, ěris* or *ěri*.

Event, *n.*, *res, rei*.

Example, *s.*, *exemplum, i*.

F.

Face, *s.*, *facies, ěi*.

Faith, *s.*, *fides, ěi*.

Faithful, *adj.*, *fidus, a, um*.

Fall, *v. n.*, *cado, ěre*.

Fall-asleep, *v. n.*, *abdormisco, ěre*.

Father-in-law, *s.*, *socer, ěri*.

Favor, *v. n.*, *faveo, ěre*.

Fear, *v. a.*, *vereor, ěri*.

Feel, *v. a.*, *sentio, ěre*.

Feign, *v. a.*, *fingo, ěre*.

Flatter, *v. a.*, *adŭlor, āri*, or *blandior, ěri*.

Flee, *v. n.*, *fugio, ěre*.

Flesh, *s.*, *caro, carnis*.

Flourish, *v. n.*, *floro, ěre*.

Flower, *s.*, *flos, floris*.

Field, *s.*, *ager, gri*, or *arvum, i*.

Fill, *v. a.*, *compleo, ěre*.

Finish, *v. a.*, *finio, ěre*.

Fir-tree, *s.*, *abies, ětis*.

Fold, *v. a.*, *plico, ěre*.

For, *prep.*, a sign of the dative in Latin. Gr. § 37.

Forbid, *v. a.*, *veto, ěre*.

Force, *s.*, *vis, vis*.

Forehead, *s.*, *frons, tis*.

Forget, *v. a.*, *obliviscor, i*.

Fortune, *s.*, *fortūna, ō*.

Fountain, *s.*, *fons, tis*.

Fraud, *s.*, *fraus, dis*.

Free, *adj.*, *liber, ěra, ěrum*.

Free, *v. a.*, *libĕro, ěre*.

Friend, *s.*, *amicus, i*.

From, *prep.*, *a* or *ab*. Gr. § 195, R. 2.

Frost, *s.*, *gelu, ūs*.

Full, *adj.*, *plenus, a, um*.

G.

Garden, *s.*, *hortus, i*.

Gift, *s.*, *donum, i*.

Gird, *v. a.*, *cingo, ěre*.

Give, *v. a.*, *do, dĕre*.

Go, *v. n.*, *eo, ěre*. Gr. § 162.

God, *s.*, *deus, i*.

Good, *adj.*, *bonus, a, um*.

Grandchild, *s.*, *nepos, ōtis*.

Grass, *s.*, *gramen, ĩnis*.

Greeks, *s.*, *Danai, ōrum* or *ām*.

Grief, *s.*, *luctus, ūs*.

Grieve, *v. n.*, *doleo, ěre*.

Grove, *s.*, *lucus, i*.

Grow-dull, *v. n.*, *hebesco, ěre*.

Grow-old, *v. n.*, *senesco, ěre*.

Grow-rich, *v. n.*, *ditesco, ěre*.

Grow-young, *v. n.*, *juvenesco, ěre*.

Guest, *s.*, *hospes, ūis*.

H.

Hall, *s.*, *aula, ō*.

Hand, *s.*, *manus, ūs*.

Happy, *adj.*, *felix, ěis*.

Hate, *v. a.*, *odĭ*. Gr. § 183.

Have, *v. a.*, *habeo, ěre*.

Health, *s.*, *valetudo, ĩnis*.

Healthy, *adj.*, *salūbris, bre*.

Heart, *s.*, *cor, cordis*.

Heavy, *adj.*, *gravis, s*.

Heir, *s.*, *heres, ědis*.

Helmet, *s.*, *cassis, idis*, or *galea, ō*.

Help, *v. a.*, *auxilior, āri*, or *juvo, āre*.

Her, see *hic* and *illĕ*.

Hero, *s.*, *heros, ōis*.

Herself, *pron.*, see *sui* and *ipse*.

High, *adj.*, *altus, a, um*, or *superus, a, um*.

Him, *pron.*, see *hic* and *illo*.
 Himself, *pron.*, see *sui* and *ipse*.
 Hinder, *v. a.*, *impedio*, *ère*.
 His, *pron.*, *ejus*, see *is*.
 Hold, *v. a.*, *teneo*, *ère*.
 Home, *s.*, *domus*, *ûs*.
 Honey, *s.*, *mel*, *mellis*.
 Honor, *s.*, *honor*, *oris*.
 Hope, *s.*, *spes*, *ei*.
 Hostage, *s.*, *obses*, *idis*.
 House, *s.*, *domus*, *ûs* or *i*.
 Huge, *adj.*, *ingens*, *tis*.
 Hurt, *v. a.*, *ludo*, *ère*.

I.

If-any-one, *pron.*, *quis*. Gr. § 138.
 Ill, *adj.*, *ager*, *gra*, *grum*.
 Image, *s.*, *imago*, *inis*.
 In, *prep.*, *in*.
 Increase, *v. a.*, *augeo*, *ère*.
 Instruct, *v. a.*, *erudio*, *ère*.
 Into, *prep.*, *in*.
 Invite, *v. a.*, *invito*, *ère*.
 Is, *v. n.*, see *sum*.
 Island, *s.*, *insula*, *a*.
 It behooves, *v. impers.*, *oportet*.—It is clear, *liquet*.—It is lawful, *licet*.—It pleases, *libet*.—It repents, *penitet*.
 Itself, *pron.*, see *sui* and *ipse*.

J.

Join, *v. a.*, *jungo*, *ère*.
 Judge, *s.*, *judex*, *icis*.
 Jupiter, *s.*, *Jupiter*, *Jovis*. Gr. § 71.

K.

Keep, *v. a.*, *custodio*, *ère*.
 Keeper, *s.*, *custos*, *idis*.
 Kill, *v. a.*, *neco*, *ère*.
 Kind, *adj.*, *benignus*, *a*, *um*.
 King, *s.*, *rex*, *regis*.

Knee, *s.*, *genu*, *ûs*.
 Know, *v. a.*, *cognosco*, *ère*.

L.

Lamp, *s.*, *lampas*, *idis*.
 Lead, *v. a.*, *duco*, *ère*.
 Leaf, *s.*, *frons*, *frondis*.
 Learn, *v. a.*, *disco*, *ère*.
 Leave, *v. a.*, *relinquo*, *ère*.
 Least-any, *pron.*, *nequis*. Gr. § 138.
 Letter, *s.*, *littera*, *a*.
 Lie, *v. n.*, *mentior*, *tri*.
 Life, *s.*, *vita*, *a*.
 Live, *v. n.*, *vivo*, *ère*, or *dago*, *ère*.
 Loose, *v. n.*, *solvere*, *ère*.
 Loud, *adj.*, *altus*, *a*, *um*.
 Love, *v. a.*, *diligere*, *ère*.
 Lyre, *s.*, *barbiton*, *i*. Gr. § 54.

M.

Machine, *s.*, *machina*, *a*.
 Mad, (to be), *v. n.*, *insanio*, *ère*.
 Made, (to be), *v. pass.*, *fit*, *eri*.
 Magnificent, *adj.*, *magnificus*, *a*, *um*.
 Male, *s.*, *mas*, *maris*.
 Man, *s.*, *homo*, *inis*, or *vir*, *i*.
 Many, *adj.*, *multus*, *a*, *um*.
 Master, *s.*, *dominus*, *i*.
 Me, *pron.*, *me*, see *ego*.
 Merciful, *adj.*, *clomens*, *tis*.
 Midas, *s.*, *Midas*, *a*. Gr. § 45.
 Mild, *adj.*, *mitis*, *e*.
 Milk, *s.*, *lao*, *lactis*.
 Mind, *s.*, *animus*, *i*.
 Monument, *s.*, *monumentum*, *i*.
 More, *adj.*, *plus*, *pluris*. Gr. § 125, 5, and § 110.
 Mother, *s.*, *mater*, *tris*.
 Mountain, *s.*, *mons*, *tis*.
 Mouth, *s.*, *os*, *oris*.
 Move, *v. a.*, *moveo*, *ère*.
 Muse, *s.*, *musa*, *a*.
 My, *pron.*, *meus*, *a*, *um*.

N.

Night, *s.*, *nox, noctis*.
 Nightingale, *s.*, *luscinia, æ*.
 No, *adj.*, *nullus, a, um*.
 North-wind, *s.*, *Boreas, æ*. Gr. § 45.
 Nourish, *v. a.*, *alo, ère, or nutrio, ère*.
 Num, *interrog. adv.*, denotes a question. See p. 25.
 Number, *s.*, *numerus, i*.

O.

O! *interj.*, *O!*
 Obey, *v. a.*, *obedio, ère*.
 Obtain, *v. a.*, *adipiscor, i, potior, tri, or nanciscor, i*.
 Of, *prep.*, a sign of the genitive. Gr. § 37.
 Old-man, *s.*, *senex, senis*.
 Order, *s.*, *ordo, inis*.
 Orpheus, *s.*, *Orpheus, i*.
 Other, *adj.*, *alter, èra, èrum*.
 Ox, *s.*, *bos, bovis*.

P.

Peace, *s.*, *pax, pacis*.
 Peacock, *s.*, *pavo, onis*.
 Penelope, *s.*, *Penelope, es*. Gr. § 44.
 Piety, *s.*, *pietas, utis*.
 Pity, *v. a.*, *misereor, èri*.
 Place, *s.*, *locus, i*. Gr. § 92, 2.
 Place, *v. a.*, *pono, ère*.
 Plough, *v. a.*, *aro, ère*.
 Pluck, *v. a.*, *carpo, ère*.
 Poetry, *s.*, *poësis, is*.
 Pole, *s.*, *polus, i*.
 Praise, *v. a.*, *laudo, ère*.
 Prefer, *v. a.*, *malo, malle*. Gr. § 178, 3.
 Prince, *s.*, *princeps, ipis*.
 Prison, *s.*, *carcer, eris*.
 Profit, *v. a.*, *prosum, prodesse*. Gr. § 154, 5.
 Promise, *v. a.*, *polliceor, èri*.

Punish, *v. a.*, *punio, ère*.
 Punishment, *s.*, *pæna, æ*.

R.

Raven, *s.*, *corvus, i*.
 Reason, *s.*, *ratio, onis*.
 Reconcile, *v. a.*, *concilio, ère*.
 Reed, *s.*, *arundo, inis*.
 Rejoice, *v. n.*, *lætor, àri*.
 Remember, *v. a.*, *memini*. Gr. § 183.
 Rest, *s.*, *quies, etis*.
 Restrain, *v. a.*, *coërceo, ère*.
 Reward, *s.*, *merces, etis*.
 Rich, *adj.*, *dives, utis*.
 River, *s.*, *fluvius, ii, or flumen, inis*.
 Rock, *s.*, *rupes, is, scopulus, i, or saxum, i*.
 Roman, *s.*, *Quiris, utis*.
 Rough, *adj.*, *asper, èra, èrum*.
 Rule, *v. a.*, *rego, ère, or dominor, àri*.

S.

Sacred, *adj.*, *sacer, cra, crum*.
 Sacrifice, *v. a.*, *sacrifico, ère*.
 Safety, *s.*, *salus, utis*.
 Same, *pron.*, *idem*. Gr. § 134, R. 6.
 Say, *v. a.*, *dico, ère, aio, or inquam*. Gr. § 183.
 Sceptre, *s.*, *sceptrum, i*.
 Sea, *s.*, *mare, is*.
 Seat, *s.*, *sedile, is*.
 See, *v. a.*, *video, ère*.
 Seek, *v. a.*, *quæro, ère*.
 Senate, *s.*, *senatus, us*.
 Send, *v. a.*, *mitto, ère, or jacio, ère*.
 Serve, *v. a.*, *servio, ère*.
 Sharp, *adj.*, *acer, cris, ere*.
 Shield, *s.*, *clypeus, i*.
 Short, *adj.*, *brevis, e*.
 Shower, *s.*, *imber, bris*.
 Shrub, *s.*, *virgultum, i*.
 Shut, *v. a.*, *claudio, ère*.
 Sing, *v. a.*, *cano, ère*.

Slay, *v. a.*, *mactō, āre*.
 Sleep, *v. n.*, *dormio, īre*.
 Snow, *s.*, *nix, nivis*.
 Soothe, *v. n.*, *mulceo, ēre*.
 Some-one, *pron.*, *aliquis*. Gr. § 138.
 Son, *s.*, *filius, ii*.
 Son-of-Priam, *s.*, *Priamides*. Gr.
 § 145.
 Song, *s.*, *cantus, ūs*.
 Sought, *see seek*.
 Speak, *v. a.*, *loquor, i*.
 Speak-foolishly, *v. a.*, *effusio, īre*.
 Spear, *s.*, *hasta, æ*.
 Spit, *s.*, *veru, ūs*.
 Spring, *s.*, *ver, veris*.
 Stand, *v. n.*, *sto, āre*.
 Strangle, *v. a.*, *ango, ēre*.
 Strength, *s.*, *robur, ōris*.
 Strike, *v. a.*, *ico, ēre*.
 Suffer, *v. a.*, *patior, i*.
 Surety, *s.*, *vas, vadis*.
 Surround, *v. a.*, *circumdo, āre*.
 Swan, *s.*, *cygnus, i*.
 Sweet, *adj.*, *dulcis, æ*.
 Swine, *s.*, *sus, suis*.
 Sword, *s.*, *gladius, ii*.

T.

Take, *v. a.*, *capio, ēre*.
 Take away, *v. a.*, *sustollo, ēre*.
 Tame, *v. a.*, *domo, āre*.
 Teach, *v. a.*, *docco, ēre*.
 Temple, *s.*, *templum, i*.
 Tender, *adj.*, *tener, ēra, ērum*.
 Terrify *v. a.*, *terreo, ēre*.
 The, *see p. 29, note 4th*.
 Thee, *pron.*, *see tu*.
 Them, *pron.*, *see ille, hic, and is*.
 Themselves, *pron.*, *see sui and ipse*.
 Thing, *s.*, *res, rei*.
 Thirst, *s.*, *sitis, is*.
 This, *pron.*, *hic, or istis*.
 Thumb, *s.*, *pollex, icis*.
 Thunder, *v. n.*, *tono, āre*.

Tiber, *s.*, *Tibris, is*.
 Time, *s.*, *tempus, ōris*.
 To, *prep.*, a sign of the dative.
 Gr. § 37.
 Tooth, *s.*, *dens, tis*.
 Tower, *s.*, *turris, is*.
 Tree, *s.*, *arbor, ōris*.
 Tribe, *s.*, *tribus, ūs*.
 Try, *v. a.*, *exproior, īre*.
 Turban, *s.*, *tiāras, æ*. Gr. § 45.
 Tyrant, *s.*, *tyrannus, i*.

U.

Ulysses, *s.*, *Ulixes, is*.
 Unwilling, (to be), *v. n.*, *nolo, nolle*.
 Gr. § 178, 2.
 Us, *pron.*, *see ego*.

V.

Vessel, *s.*, *vas, vasis*.
 Vinegar, *s.*, *actum, i*.
 Virgil, *s.*, *Vergilius, ii*.
 Voice, *s.*, *vox, vocis*.

W.

Wander, *v. n.*, *erro, āre*.
 Want, *v. n.*, *ego, ēre*.
 War, *s.*, *bellum, i*.
 Was, *v. n.*, *see sum*.
 Wash, *v. a.*, *lavo, āre*.
 Water, *s.*, *aqua, æ*.
 Wave, *s.*, *fluctus, i*.
 Weapon, *s.*, *telum, i*.
 Weep, *v. n.*, *flō, ēre*.
 Were, *v. n.*, *see sum*.
 What? *pron.*, *see quis*.
 Whom, *pron.*, *see qui*.
 Whomsoever, *pron.*, *quicumque*. Gr.
 § 137.
 Wild-boar, *n.*, *aper, pri*.
 Willing, (to be), *v. n.*, *volo, velle*.
 Gr. § 178, 1.

Winged, *adj.*, *volūcer, cris, cre.*

Winter, *s.*, *hiems, ĕmis.*

Wish, *v. n.*, *volo, velle.* Gr. § 178, 1.

With, *prep.*, *cum.*

Woody, *adj.*, *silvestris, e.*

Word, *s.*, *verbum, i.*

Workman, *s.*, *faber, bri.*

Worthless, *adj.*, *nequam.* Gr. § 125, 5.

Wretched, *adj.*, *miser, ĕra, ĕrum.*

Y.

Yield, *v. n.*, *cedo, ĕre.*

LATIN VOCABULARY.

- A or ab, *prep., from.* Gr. § 185, R. 2.
- Abominor, āri, *v. dep., to abhor.*
- Abies, ētis, *f., a fir-tree.*
- Accipiter, tris, *m., a hawk.*
- Accūsō, āre, *v. a., to accuse.*
- Acer, cris, cre, *adj., sharp.*
- Acētum, i, *n., vinegar.*
- Adipiscor, i, *v. dep., to obtain.*
- Admoneo, ēre, *v. a., to admonish.*
- Adālor, āri, *v. dep., to flatter.*
- Ædes, is, *f., a temple.*
- Ædificō, āre, *v. a., to build.*
- Æger, gra, grum, *adj., ill.*
- Ær, aëris, *m., the air.*
- Æs, æris, *n., brass.*
- Ager, gri, *m., a field.*
- Agmen, inis, *n., a train.*
- Ago, ēre, *v. a., to drive.*
- Aio, *v. defect., to say.* Gr. § 183.
- Alācer, cris, cre, *adj., active, cheerful.*
- Ales, itis, *m. and f., a-bird.*
- Alquis, *pron.* Gr. § 138, *some one.*
- Alius, a, ud, *adj.* Gr. § 107, R. 1, *another.*
- Alo, ēre, *v. a., to nourish.*
- Alphēos, i, *m., the river Alpheus.*
- Alter, ēra, ērum, *adj., other.*
- Altus, a, um, *adj., high, deep:—of the voice, loud.*
- Ambo, æ, o, *adj.* Gr. § 119, 1, *both.*
- Amīcus, i, *m., a friend.*
- Amīcus, a, um, *adj., friendly.*
- An, *interrogative adverb.* It denotes a question, but is not to be translated.
- Anas, anātis, *f., a duck.*
- Anceps, ipitis, *adj., doubtful.*
- Ancile, is, *n., a shield.*
- Ango, ēre, *v. a., to strangle.*
- Animal, ālis, *n., an animal.*
- Anīmus, i, *m., the mind.*
- Anio, ēnis, *m., the river Anio.*
- Antrum, i, *n., a cave.*
- Aper, pri, *m., a wild-boar.*
- Apex, icis, *m., the summit.*
- Apollo, inis, *m., Apollo.*
- Aprīlis, is, *m., April.*
- Aqua, æ, *f., water.*
- Aquilo, ōnis, *m., the north wind.*
- Ara, æ, *f., an altar.*
- Arbos, ōris, *f., a tree.*
- Arundo, inis, *f., a reed.*
- Aro, āre, *v. a., to plough.*
- Arvum, i, *n., a field.*
- Asper, ēra, ērum, *adj., rough.*
- Aspernor, āri, *v. dep., to despise.*
- Assentior, iri, *v. dep., to assent.*
- Ater, tra, trum, *adj., black.*
- Atrium, ii, *n., an entry.*
- Auceps, cūpis, *m., a fowler.*
- Audax, ācis, *adj., daring.*
- Audeo, ēre, *v. neut. pass.* Gr. § 142, R. 2, *to dare.*
- Audio, ire, *v. a., to hear.*

Augeo, ěre, *v. a.*, to increase.
 Aula, æ, *f.*, a hall.
 Auster, tri, *m.*, the south wind.
 Auxilior, āri, *v. dep.*, to help.
 Avārus, a, um, *adj.*, avaricious.
 Aveo, ěre, *v. a.*, to covet.
 Aversor, āri, *v. dep.*, to dislike.
 Avis, is, *f.*, a bird.
 Avus, i, *m.*, a grandfather.

B.

Barba, æ, *f.*, the beard.
 Barbiton, i, *n.* Gr. § 54, a lyre.
 Bellum, i, *n.*, war.
 Benignus, a, um, *adj.*, kind.
 Bibo, ěre, *v. n.*, to drink.
 Bipes, ědis, *adj.*, two footed.
 Blandior, ĩri, *v. dep.*, to flatter.
 Bonus, a, um, *adj.*, good.
 Boreas, æ, *m.*, the north wind.
 Bos, bovis, *c.*, an ox or cow.
 Brevis, e, *adj.*, short.
 Bubo, ōnis, *m.*, an owl.

C.

Cado, ěre, *v. n.*, to fall.
 Cælebs, ĩbis, *adj.*, unmarried.
 Calcar, āris, *n.*, a spur.
 Cano, ěre, *v. a.*, to sing.
 Cantus, ūs, *m.*, a song.
 Capax, ācis, *adj.*, capacious.
 Capiō, ěre, *v. a.*, to take.
 Carcer, ěris, *m.*, a prison.
 Carmen, ĩnis, *n.*, a song.
 Caro, nis, *f.*, flesh.
 Carpo, ěre, *v. a.*, to pluck.
 Carus, a, um, *adj.*, dear.
 Cassis, ĩdis, *f.*, a helmet.
 Caveo, ěre, *v. n.*, to beware.
 Cedo, ěre, *v. n.*, to yield.
 Cēlēber, bris, bre, *adj.*, celebrated.
 Ceres, ěris, *f.*, Ceres.
 Cerno, ěre, *v. a.*, to decree.

Chlamys, ŷdis, *f.*, a cloak.
 Cingo, ěre, *v. a.*, to gird.
 Cinis, ěris, *m.* and *f.*, ashes.
 Circumdo, āre, *v. a.*, to surround.
 Clades, is, *f.*, slaughter.
 Classis, is, *f.*, a fleet.
 Claudio, ěre, *v. a.*, to shut.
 Clemens, tis, *adj.*, merciful.
 Clienſ, tis, *m.*, a client.
 Clypeus, i, *m.*, a shield.
 Coccyx, ŷgis, *m.*, a cuckoo.
 Coepi, *v.* defective, to begin.
 Coērcēo, ěre, *v. a.*, to restrain.
 Cognosco, ěre, *v. a.*, to know.
 Columba, æ, *f.*, a dove.
 Comes, ĩtis, *c.*, a companion.
 Comētes, æ, *m.*, a comet.
 Comītor, āri, *v. dep.*, to accompany.
 Compleo, ěre, *v. a.*, to fill.
 Compos, ōtis, *adj.*, participating in.
 Concilio, āre, *v. a.*, to reconcile.
 Concord, dis, *adj.*, concordant.
 Confīteor, ěri, *v. dep.*, to confess.
 Conjux, ŷgis, *c.*, a spouse.
 Conor, āri, *v. dep.*, to endeavor.
 Consul, ūlis, *m.*, a consul.
 Consūlo, ěre, *v. a.*, to consult.
 Conticesco, ěre, *v. n.*, to become silent.
 Cor, cordis, *n.*, the heart.
 Cornix, ĩcis, *f.*, a crow.
 Cornu, ūs, *n.*, a horn.
 Corpus, ōris, *n.*, a body.
 Corvus, i, *m.*, a raven.
 Crastīnus, a, um, *adj.*, tomorrow's.
 Crater, ěris, *m.*, a cup.
 Crates, is, *f.*, a hurdle.
 Credo, ěre, *v. a.*, to believe.
 Crimen, ĩnis, *n.*, an accusation.
 Crīmīnor, āri, *v. dep.*, to blame.
 Crudēlis, e, *adj.*, cruel.
 Crux, crucis, *f.*, a cross.
 Cum, prep., with. Gr. § 195, 2.
 Cunctor, āri, *v. dep.*, to delay.
 Cupio, ěre, *v. a.*, to desire.

Cura, æ, *f.*, *care*.
 Currus, ūs, *m.*, *a chariot*.
 Cuspis, Idis, *f.*, *a spear*.
 Custōdīo, ĩre, *v. a.*, *to keep*.
 Custos, ōdis, *c.*, *a keeper*.
 Cyclops, ōpis, *m.*, *a Cyclops*.
 Cygnus, i, *m.*, *a swan*.
 Cymba, æ, *f.*, *a boat*.

D.

Damno, āre, *v. a.*, *to condemn*.
 Danaī, ōrum, *m. plur.*, *the Greeks*.
 Dedēcus, ōris, *n.*, *disgrace*.
 Dego, ěre, *v. a.*, *to live*.
 Deleo, ěre, *v. a.*, *to blot out*.
 Dens, tis, *m.*, *a tooth*.
 Deses, Idis, *adj.*, *indolent*.
 Deus, i, *m.*, *a god*.
 Diadēma, ātis, *n.*, *a crown*.
 Dico, ěre, *v. a.*, *to say*.
 Dido, ūs or ōnis, *f.*, *Dido*.
 Dies, ěi, *m. and f.*, *a day*.
 Difficilis, e, *adj.*, *difficult*.
 Dillgo, ěre, *v. a.*, *to love*.
 Disco, ěre, *v. a.*, *to learn*.
 Ditesco, ěre, *v. n.*, *to grow rich*.
 Dives, Itis, *adj.*, *rich*.
 Do, āre, *v. a.*, *to give*.
 Doceo, ěre, *v. a.*, *to teach*.
 Doleo, ěre, *v. n.*, *to grieve*.
 Domīnor, āri, *v. dep.*, *to rule*.
 Domo, āre, *v. a.*, *to tame*.
 Domus, ūs pr i, *f.*, *a house, home*.
 Donum, i, *n.*, *a gift*.
 Dormio, ĩre, *v. n.*, *to sleep*.
 Dos, dotis, *f.*, *a dowry*.
 Duco, ěre, *v. a.*, *to lead*.
 Dulcis, e, *adj.*, *sweet, kind*.
 Duo, æ, o, *adj.*, *two*.

E.

Ebur, ōris, *n.*, *ivory*.
 Ecquis? *pron. Gr. § 137, whether any*.

Effutio, ĩre, *v. a.*, *to speak foolishly*.
 Egeo, ěre, *v. n.*, *to want*.
 Ego, *pron. Gr. § 133, I*.
 Eo, ĩre, *v. n.*, *to go*.
 Epigramma, ātis, *n.*, *an inscription*.
 Epitōme, es, *f. Gr. § 45, an abridgment*.
 Erro, āre, *v. n.*, *to wander*.
 Erudio, ĩre, *v. a.*, *to instruct*.
 Exemplum, i, *n.*, *an example*.
 Exercitus, ūs, *m.*, *an army*.
 Exporior, ĩri, *v. dep.*, *to try*.

F.

Faber, bri, *m.*, *a workman*.
 Facies, ěi, *f.*, *a face*.
 Facinus, ōris, *n.*, *a deed*.
 Facio, ěre, *v. a.*, *to do*.
 Fallo, ěre, *v. a.*, *to deceive*.
 Far, farris, *n.*, *corn*.
 Faveo, ěre, *v. n.*, *to favor*.
 Felix, icis, *adj.*, *happy*.
 Fero, ferre, *v. a.*, *to bear*.
 Ferrōgo, ĩnis, *f.*, *iron*.
 Fides, ěi, *f.*, *faith*.
 Fidus, a, um, *adj.*, *faithful*.
 Filia, æ, *f.*, *a daughter*.
 Filius, ii, *m.*, *a son*.
 Fingo, ěre, *v. a.*, *to feign*.
 Finio, ĩre, *v. a.*, *to finish*.
 Fio, ěri, *v. pass.*, *Gr. § 150, to be made*.
 Fleo, ěre, *v. n.*, *to weep*.
 Floreo, ěre, *v. n.*, *to flourish*.
 Flos, floris, *m.*, *a flower*.
 Fluctus, ūs, *m.*, *a wave*.
 Flumen, ĩnis, *n.*, *a river*.
 Fluvius, ii, *m.*, *a river*.
 Focus, i, *m.*, *a fire place*.
 Fœdus, ěris, *n.*, *a league*.
 Fons, tis, *m.*, *a fountain*.
 Forceps, ĩpis, *m. and f.*, *pincers*.
 Fore, *v. def. Gr. § 154, R. 3, to be about to be*.

Formido, Inis, *f.*, *fear*.
 Fortis, *e*, *adj.*, *brave*.
 Fortuna, *æ*, *f.*, *fortune*.
 Frater, tris, *m.*, *a brother*.
 Fraus, fraudis, *f.*, *fraud*.
 Frigus, ðris, *n.*, *cold*.
 Frons, dis, *f.*, *a leaf, foliage*.
 Frons, tis, *f.*, *a forehead*.
 Frux, frugis, *f.*, *fruit*.
 Fugio, ère, *v. n.*, *to flee*.

G.

Galea, *æ*, *f.*, *a helmet*.
 Gelu, ùs, *n.*, *frost*.
 Genu, ùs, *n.*, *a knee*.
 Glacies, èi, *f.*, *ice*.
 Gladius, ii, *m.*, *a sword*.
 Gramen, Inis, *n.*, *grass*.
 Grando, Inis, *m.*, *hail*.
 Gravis, *e*, *adj.*, *heavy*.
 Grus, gruís, *e.*, *a crane*.

H.

Habeo, ère, *v. a.*, *to have*.
 Habito, àre, *v. a. and n.*, *to dwell*.
 Haurio, Ire, *v. a.*, *to draw*.
 Hebes, ètis, *adj.*, *dull*.
 Hebesco, ère, *v. n.*, *to grow dull*.
 Hepar, àtis, *n.*, *the liver*.
 Heres, èdis, *m.*, *an heir*.
 Heros, òis, *m.*, *a hero*.
 Hic, *pron.* Gr. § 134, *this; he*.
 Hiems, hiémis, *f.*, *winter*.
 Homo, Inis, *m.*, *a man*.
 Honos, òris, *m.*, *honor*.
 Hora, *æ*, *f.*, *an hour*.
 Hortus, i, *m.*, *a garden*.
 Hospes, Itis, *e.*, *a guest*.
 Hostilis, *e*, *adj.*, *hostile*.

I.

Ico, ère, *v. a.*, *to strike*.
 Idem, *pron.* Gr. § 134, *the same*.
 Ille, *pron.* Gr. § 134, *that; he*.
 Imàgo, Inis, *f.*, *an image*.
 Imber, bris, *m.*, *a shower*.
 Impedio, ire, *v. a.*, *to hinder*.
 Incus, àdis, *f.*, *an anvil*.
 Index, Icís, *m.*, *an informer*.
 Iners, tis, *adj.*, *sluggish*.
 Ingens, tis, *adj.*, *huge*.
 Inquam, *v. dep.*, *I say*.
 Insanio, Ire, *v. n.*, *to be mad*.
 Insùla, *æ*, *f.*, *an island*.
 Invito, àre, *v. a.*, *to invite*.
 Ipse, *pron.* Gr. § 135, *himself*.
 Irascor, i, *v. dep.*, *to be angry*.
 Is, *pron.* Gr. § 134, *he*.
 Iste, *pron.* Gr. § 134, *this or that*.
 Istic, *pron.* Gr. § 134, R. 3, *this*.

J.

Jacio, ère, *v. a.*, *to cast*.
 Judex, Icís, *m.*, *a judge*.
 Jungo, ère, *v. a.*, *to join*.
 Jupiter, Jovis, *m.*, *Jupiter*.
 Jus, juris, *n.*, *right*.
 Juvenesco, ère, *v. n.*, *to grow young*.
 Juventus, àtis, *f.*, *youth*.
 Juvo, àre, *v. a.*, *to help*.

L.

Lac, lactis, *n.*, *milk*.
 Lacus, ùs, *m.*, *a lake*.
 Lædo, ère, *v. a.*, *to hurt*.
 Lætor, àri, *v. dep.*, *to rejoice*.
 Latro, ònis, *m.*, *a robber*.
 Laudo, àre, *v. a.*, *to praise*.
 Laus, laudis, *f.*, *praise*.
 Lavo, àre, *v. a.*, *to wash*.
 Lebes, ètis, *m.*, *a caldron*.

Leo, ōnis, *m.*, a lion.
 Lex, legis, *f.*, law.
 Liber, ĕri, *m.*, Bacchus.
 Liber, bri, *m.*, a book.
 Liber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, free.
 Libĕro, ĕre, *v. a.*, to free.
 Libet, *v. impers.*, it pleases.
 Licet, *v. impers.*, it is lawful.
 Ligneus, a, um, *adj.*, wooden.
 Linter, tria, *f.*, a boat.
 Liquet, *v. impers.*, it is clear.
 Lis, litis, *f.*, strife.
 Littera, æ, *f.*, a letter.
 Locus, i, *m.*, a place.
 Longua, a, um, *adj.*, long.
 Loquor, i, *v. dep.*, to speak.
 Lucifer, ĕri, *m.*, the morning-star.
 Luctus, ūa, *m.*, grief.
 Lucus, i, *m.*, a grove.
 Lucinia, æ, *f.*, a nightingale.
 Lux, lucis, *f.*, light.

M.

Machīna, æ, *f.*, a machine.
 Mactō, ĕre, *v. a.*, to slay.
 Magister, tri, *m.*, a master.
 Magnificus, a, um, *adj.*, magnificent.
 Malo, malle, *v. irreg.*, to prefer.
 Mantle, is, *n.*, a towel.
 Manus, ūa, *f.*, a hand.
 Mare, is, *n.*, the sea.
 Mas, maris, *m.*, a male.
 Mater, tris, *f.*, a mother.
 Maternus, a, um, *adj.*, maternal.
 Mel, mellis, *n.*, honey.
 Memini, *v. dep.*, to remember.
 Memor, ōris, *adj.*, mindful.
 Mensa, æ, *f.*, a table.
 Mentior, tri, *v. dep.*, to lie.
 Mercor, ĕri, *v. dep.*, to buy.
 Merces, ĕdis, *f.*, a reward.
 Mereor, ĕri, *v. dep.*, to deserve.
 Messis, is, *f.*, harvest.

Meus, a, um, *adj.*, my.
 Midas, æ, *m.*, Midas.
 Miles, itis, *c.*, a soldier.
 Miser, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, wretched.
 Misereor, ĕri, *v. dep.*, to pity.
 Mitis, e, *adj.*, mild.
 Mitto, ĕre, *v. a.*, to send.
 Mons, tis, *m.*, a mountain.
 Monumentum, i, *n.*, a monument.
 Mos, moris, *m.*, a custom.
 Moveo, ĕre, *v. a.*, to move.
 Mulceo, ĕre, *v. a.*, to soothe.
 Mulier, ĕris, *f.*, a woman.
 Munus, ĕris, *n.*, an office.
 Muto, ĕre, *v. a.*, to change.

N.

Nanciscor, i, *v. dep.*, to obtain.
 Navis, is, *f.*, a ship.
 Ne, *enclitic conj.*, denoting a question. Gr. § 198, R. 2.
 Neco, ĕre, *v. a.*, to kill.
 Negotium, ii, *n.*, a business.
 Nemus, ōris, *n.*, a grove.
 Nepos, ōtis, *m.*, a grandchild.
 Nequam, *adj. indecl.* Gr. § 125, 5, worthless.
 Nequis, *pron.*, lest any.
 Niger, gra, grum, *adj.*, black.
 Nimbus, i, *m.*, a cloud.
 Nix, nivis, *f.*, snow.
 Nolo, nolle, *v. irreg.*, to be unwilling.
 Noster, tra, trum, *adj.*, our.
 Nox, noctis, *f.*, night.
 Nubes, is, *f.*, a cloud.
 Nullus, a, um, *adj.*, no.
 Numerus, i, *m.*, a number.
 Nutrio, ĕre, *v. a.*, to nourish.
 Nutrix, icis, *f.*, a nurse.

O.

Obdormisco, ĕre, *v. n.*, to fall asleep.

Obedio, ire, *v. a.*, to obey.
 Obliviscor, i, *v. dep.*, to forget.
 Obsecra, idis, *c.*, a hostage.
 Oceānus, i, *m.*, the ocean.
 Odi, *v. dep.*, to hate.
 Omnis, e, *adj.*, all.
 Onāger, gri, *m.*, a wild ass.
 Onus, ēris, *n.*, a burden.
 Oportet, *v. dep.*, it behooves.
 Oratio, ōnis, *f.*, speech.
 Ordior, iri, *v. dep.*, to begin.
 Ordo, Inis, *m.*, order.
 Origo, Inis, *f.*, origin.
 Os, oris, *n.*, the mouth.
 Os, ossis, *n.*, a bone.
 Ovile, is, *n.*, a sheep-fold.
 Ovis, is, *f.*, a sheep.

P.

Palus, ūdis, *f.*, a marsh.
 Paluster, tris, *tre, adj.*, marshy.
 Pars, partis, *f.*, a part.
 Parvus, a, um, *adj.*, small.
 Pater, tris, *m.*, a father.
 Patior, i, passus sum, *v. dep.*, to suffer.
 Pauper, ēris, *adj.*, poor.
 Pavo, ōnis, *m.*, a peacock.
 Pax, pacis, *f.*, peace.
 Pecus, ūs, *n.*, cattle.
 Pectus, ōris, *n.*, the breast.
 Pedes, Itis, *m.*, a foot soldier.
 Pellis, is, *f.*, a skin.
 Penelope, es, *f.*, Penelope.
 Penna, æ, *f.*, a feather.
 Perdo, ēre, *v. a.*, to destroy.
 Piētas, ātis, *f.*, piety.
 Plebs, plebis, *f.*, the common people.
 Plenus, a, um, *adj.*, full.
 Plico, āre, *v. a.*, to fold.
 Plus, pluris, *adj.* Gr. § 125, 5, more.
 Poēma, ātis, *n.*, a poem.
 Pœna, æ, *f.*, punishment.

Pœnitēt, *v. impers.*, it repents.
 Pollex, Icis, *m.*, the thumb.
 Polliceor, ēri, *v. dep.*, to promise.
 Polus, i, *m.*, the pole.
 Pono, ēre, *v. a.*, to place.
 Pontifex, Icis, *m.*, a high priest.
 Populus, i, *f.*, a poplar-tree.
 Possum, posse, potui, *v. irreg.*, to be able, I can.
 Potior, Iri, *v. dep.*, to obtain.
 Poto, āre, *v. a.*, to drink.
 Præceptum, i, *n.*, a precept.
 Præsidium, ii, *n.*, a defence.
 Princeps, Ipis, *m.*, a prince.
 Profiteor, ēri, *v. dep.*, to confess.
 Prosum, prodesse, profui, *v. irreg.*, Gr. § 154, 5, to profit.
 Puella, æ, *f.*, a girl.
 Puer, i, *m.*, a boy.
 Pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj.*, beautiful.
 Pulvīnar, āris, *n.*, a couch.
 Pulvis, ēris, *m.*, dust.
 Punio, ire, *v. a.*, to punish.

Q.

Quæro, ēre, *v. a.*, to seek.
 Qui, quæ, quod, *pron.*, Gr. § 136, who.
 Quicumque, *pron.* Gr. § 136, whoever.
 Quidam, *pron.* Gr. § 138, 5, a certain one.
 Quies, ētis, *f.*, rest.
 Quilibet, *pron.* Gr. § 138, 5, any one.
 Quiris, Itis, *m.*, a Roman.
 Quis, quæ, quid, *pron.* Gr. § 137, any one.
 Quisnam? *pron.* Gr. § 137, who?
 Quisque, *pron.* Gr. § 138, each.
 Quisquis, *pron.* Gr. § 138, whoever.
 Quivis, *pron.* Gr. § 138, 5, any one.
 Quotus, a, um? *adj.*, which or what?

R.

Ratio, ōnis, *f.*, *reason*.
 Redimio, ire, *v. a.*, *to crown*.
 Regio, ōnis, *f.*, *a region*.
 Regnum, i, *n.*, *a kingdom*.
 Rego, ěre, *v. a.*, *to rule*.
 Relinquo, ěre, *v. a.*, *to leave*.
 Res, rei, *f.*, *a thing, an event*.
 Rete, is, *n.*, *a net*.
 Rex, regis, *m.*, *a king*.
 Robur, ōris, *n.*, *strength*.
 Ros, roris, *m.*, *dew*.
 Rupes, is, *f.*, *a rock*.
 Rus, ruris, *n.*, *the country*.

S.

Sacer, cra, crum, *adj.*, *sacred*.
 Sacerdos, ōtis, *c.*, *a priest*.
 Sacrificio, ěre, *v. a.*, *to sacrifice*.
 Sagitta, æ, *f.*, *an arrow*.
 Salūbris, bre, *adj.*, *healthy*.
 Salus, ūtis, *f.*, *safety*.
 Sanguis, inis, *m.*, *blood*.
 Saxum, i, *n.*, *a rock*.
 Sceptum, i, *n.*, *a sceptre*.
 Schema, ātis, *n.*, *a shape*.
 Scopulus, i, *m.*, *a rock*.
 Scyphus, i, *m.*, *a cup*.
 Sæculum, i, *n.*, *an age*.
 Sedile, is, *n.*, *a seat*.
 Seges, ětis, *f.*, *a corn-field*.
 Senātus, ūs, *m.*, *a senate*.
 Senescō; ěre; *v. n.*, *to grow old*.
 Senex, senis, *m.*, *an old man*.
 Senex, senis, *adj.*, *old*.
 Sentio, ire, *v. a.*, *to feel*.
 Sermo, ōnis, *m.*, *a speech*.
 Servio, ire, *v. n.*, *to serve*.
 Silvester, tris, tre, *adj.*, *woody*.
 Sinister, tra, trum, *adj.*, *left*.
 Si quis, *pron.* Gr. § 138, *if any*.
 Siren, ōnis, *f.*, *a siren*.

Sitis, is, *f.*, *thirst*.
 Socer, ěri, *m.*, *a father-in-law*.
 Solers, tis, *adj.*, *cunning*.
 Solus, a, um, *adj.*, *alone*.
 Solvo, ěre, *v. a.*, *to loose*.
 Somnolentus, a, um, *adj.*, *sleepy*.
 Sperno, ěre, *v. a.*, *to despise*.
 Spes, ěi, *f.*, *hope*.
 Stella, æ, *f.*, *a star*.
 Stemma, ātis, *n.*, *a garland*.
 Stīrpa, stīrpis, *f.*, *a stock*.
 Sto, āre, *v. n.*, *to stand*.
 Sui, *pron.* Gr. § 133, *of himself*.
 Sum, esse, fui, *v. irreg.* Gr. § 153, *to be*.
 Summus, a, um, *adj.* Gr. § 125, 4, *highest, very high*.
 Supellex, lectilis, *f.*, *furniture*.
 Supĕrus, a, um, *adj.* Gr. § 125, 4, *high*.
 Sus, suis, *c.*, *a swine*.
 Sustollo, ěre, *v. a.*, *to take away*.

T.

Tellus, āris, *f.*, *the earth*.
 Telum, i, *n.*, *a weapon*.
 Templum, i, *n.*, *a temple*.
 Tempus, ōris, *n.*, *time*.
 Teneo, ěre, *v. a.*, *to hold*.
 Tener, ěra, ěrum, *adj.*, *tender*.
 Terreo, ěre, *v. a.*, *to terrify*.
 Terrestris, tre, *adj.*, *terrestrial*.
 Teucer, cri, *m.*, *Teucer*.
 Thrax, ācis, *m.*, *a Thracian*.
 Tiāras, æ, *m.*, *a turban*.
 Tibĕris, is, *m.*, *the Tiber*.
 Tibicen, inis, *m.*, *a piper*.
 Titan, ānis, *m.*, *a Titan*.
 Toga, æ, *f.*, *a Roman gown*.
 Tono, āre, *v. n.*, *to thunder*.
 Trabs, trabis, *f.*, *a beam*.
 Tres, tria, *num. adj.*, *threes*.
 Tribus, ūs, *f.*, *a tribe*.

Trochus, i, m., *a trundling-hoop.*
 Trojānus, a, um, *adj., Trojan.*
 Tu, *pron. Gr. § 133, thou.*
 Tullius, ii, m., *Tully.*
 Tundo, ěre, v. a., *to beat.*
 Turris, is, f., *a tower.*
 Tyrannus, i, m., *a tyrant.*

U.

Uber, ěris, *adj., rich.*
 Ullus, a, um, *adj., any.*
 Ulixes, is, m., *Ulysses.*
 Unusquisque, *pron. Gr. § 138, 4, each.*
 Uterque, utrāque, utrumque, *adj., each.*

V.

Valetūdo, Inis, f., *healith.*
 Vas, vasis, n., *a vessel.*
 Vas, vadis, m., *a surety.*
 Venio, ire, v. n., *to come.*
 Ver, veris, n., *the spring.*
 Verbum, i, n., *a word.*
 Vereor, ěri, v. dep., *to fear.*

Veru, ūs, n., *a spit.*
 Vester, tra, trum, *adj., your.*
 Vestio, ire, v. a., *to clothe.*
 Veto, ěre, v. a., *to forbid.*
 Vetus, ěris, *adj., old.*
 Via, æ, f., *a way.*
 Video, ěre, v. a., *to see.*
 Vigil, is, m., *a watchman.*
 Viginti, *num. adj., twenty.*
 Vincio, ire, v. a., *to bind.*
 Vir, viri, m., *a man.*
 Virgilius, ii, m., *Virgil.*
 Virgo, Inis, f., *a virgin.*
 Virgultum, i, n., *a shrub.*
 Virtus, ūtis, f., *virtue.*
 Vis, vis, f., *force.*
 Vita, æ, f., *life.*
 Vitis, is, f., *a vine.*
 Vivo, ěre, v. n., *to live.*
 Voco, ěre, v. a., *to call.*
 Volo, velle, volui, v. a. Gr. § 178, 1, *to wish.*
 Voltūcer, cris, cre, *adj., winged.*
 Vox, vocis, f., *a voice.*
 Vulpes, is, f., *a fox.*
 Vulnus, ěris, n., *a wound.*

